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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,083 *R PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1979 Established 1887

WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, partly cloudy and cool. Temp. 8-14 (46-57). LONDON: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 7-11 (45-54). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Thursday, overcast. Temp. 10-19 (50-66). NEW YORK: Thursday, fair. Temps. 10-19 (50-66).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi 5.50 Dirh. Algeria 3.00 Din. Austria 12 S. Bahrain 0.500 Din. Belgium 23 B.Fr. Cyprus 300 Mils. Denmark 3.75 D.Kr. Dubai 5.50 Dirh. Egypt 70 P. Eire 30 P. Finland 3.00 F.M. France 2 F. Germany 1.50 D.M. Great Britain 25 P. Greece 25 Drs. India Rs. 9 Iran 95 Rials. Israel 1 £30.00 Italy 500 Lire. Jordan 310 Fils. Kenya Shs. 9.25 Kuwait 350 Fils. Lebanon 03.00 Libya LDin. 0.25 Luxembourg 23 L.Fr. Madeira 27.5 Esc. Malta 22 Cents. Morocco 3.50 Dr. Netherlands 1.75 For. Nigeria 70 K. Norway 3.25 NKr. Oman 2.542 Rial. Portugal 25 Esc. Qatar 5.50 Rials. Saudi Arabia 4.25 Rials. Spain 50 Ptas. Sweden 3.00 S.Kr. Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr. Tunisia 1.25 Din. Turkey 1 £ 37.50. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.35. Yugoslavia 22 D.

Vance Hints Soviet Actions Ease Worry on Cuba Force

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (IHT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance indicated today that the Soviet Union has taken action in the last month that has reduced U.S. concerns about the Soviet combat troops in Cuba.

Mr. Vance said that "some facts" relating to the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba "are different from what they were before," and pronounced those changes "not unpleasant" in the U.S. view.

But he cautioned against reading too much meaning into that statement, adding that intensive U.S. surveillance of Cuba — ordered by President Carter as part of the U.S. response to the Soviet troop presence — will continue.

At the same time, Mr. Vance said, there is "no indication" that a new pier being built by the Russians at the naval base of Cienfuegos on Cuba's southern coast is intended "for anything other than Cuban use."

Increased U.S. intelligence surveillance of Cuba in the wake of the controversy over Soviet combat forces there disclosed the construction of a second pier at the base.

That has led to concerns in the Senate, voiced last night by Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., "about whether the Soviets are attempting to build a major submarine base in Cuba."

Asked today about the reported new Soviet construction, Mr. Vance said: "We can't rule out the possibility that when these facilities are completed they might be used for port calls by Soviet ships in the area. But we have nothing now to indicate this is other than for Cuban use."

He noted that such port calls are not barred by terms of the 1962 U.S.-Soviet agreement, which grew out of the Cuban missile crisis, or by the 1970 extension of that understanding.

A reporter said there is a dispute in the intelligence community about the significance of a clerestory building in the new construction at Cienfuegos — that some experts believe it to be "a signature building" seen at other bases around the world where Soviet nuclear submarines are serviced.

Mr. Vance said that kind of building is also used for other purposes, and added: "There are no indications at this point from the intelligence which we have of any storage sites for any nuclear materials."

But in the aftermath of the controversy over the Soviet brigade in Cuba, disclosure of new Soviet naval facilities at Cienfuegos appeared certain to bring new questions, particularly from Congress, about Soviet military activities in Cuba.

Sen. Stone, who revealed the Cu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

...nt Not on Their Soil

...taly, Netherlands Move ...o Back New NATO Arms

...RIS, Oct. 31 (IHT) — Both the ... government and the domi... Dutch parliamentary party ... tentative approval yesterday to ... principle of medium-range nu... missiles for Western Europe ... both stopped well short of ad...ating the missiles on their own ...

The Christian Democratic Ap...l Party in the Netherlands tenta...ly assented to the development ...d production of a controversial ...neration of NATO medium-...nuclear missiles but suggested ...ATO delay a decision on in...g the missiles for two years ... arms control talks with the ...et Union are pursued. The ...A governs in a coalition with the ...servative Liberal Party and is ...larger of the two.

...n Rome, Foreign Minister Fran...Maria Malfatti said that Italy fa...s deploying U.S.-built nuclear ...ssiles in Western Europe to offset ... threat posed by Soviet SS-20 ...mic rockets. But he did not an...nce agreement to the installa...n of such missiles in Italy, as rec...mended by NATO.

...NATO military experts view the ... Pershing-2 and Tomahawk ...ise missiles as an appropriate re...nse to the recently deployed SS-...missiles of the Soviet Union. The Soviet weapons are capable of striking targets throughout Western Europe, while the new NATO systems can reach Soviet soil, something the current generation of NATO missiles cannot do.

West Germany and Britain have agreed to accept the new missiles. But Bonn has been pressing for acceptance by another continental nation, such as the Netherlands, Belgium or Italy.

Belgian, Dutch Meetings

Belgian and Dutch officials have conferred on the matter, but no common policy has been announced.

The Dutch party's position appeared to be a compromise measure aimed at avoiding a split within the CDA and a divisive debate within NATO, which is scheduled to make a decision on the new weapons in mid-December.

Mr. Malfatti outlined the Italian position on the U.S. proposals for the new missiles while opening a parliamentary debate. He said the missiles were necessary to assure the continuation of detente. He added that objective, verifiable data have proved that Soviet deployment of the SS-20s aimed at European NATO nations had upset the balance of power in Europe.



Nogues/Sygma

Ariane mock-up in position at launch site in French Guiana.

Launch Craft Test Set

W. European Space Drive To Take Off With 'Ariane'

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Oct. 31 (IHT) — Western Europe's newest space-launch craft, Ariane — about half the length of a soccer field and weighing 208 tons — will roar into test flight from France's space center near Kourou, French Guiana, in mid-December, European Space Agency (ESA) officials here said this week.

SPECIAL IHT REPORT

This first in a series of test shots culminates a six-year, French-dominated recovery drive mounted after a previous European effort — under the now-defunct European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) — collapsed following the midair explosion of a smaller launcher in September, 1972.

Given the successful testing of Ariane, the European aerospace industry could be placed on an equal footing with the United States in supplying a growing worldwide demand for space-launch facilities and services, according to Western European and U.S. space authorities.

Europe also will be in a position to challenge U.S. dominance in the related and equally lucrative market for selling civilian and military satellites, which within less than a decade is expected to more than quintuple — to well over $1 billion in annual sales worldwide — these sources add.

"Ariane is spectacular not only for the technology involved. It means credibility for markets and everything that goes with it, mainly satellites," says ESA's Raymond Orye, a Belgian who heads the project. "Its greatest significance lies in new independence we gain from the United States," he said.

Mr. Orye, in an interview here Monday, said that the Ariane countdown, which began Oct. 1, is proceding on schedule.

Since the mid-60s, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Peyrefitte Named

Boulin's Letters Assail His Gaullist Colleagues

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, Oct. 31 (WP) — French Labor Minister Robert Boulin posthumously accused his fellow Gaullists today, especially Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte, of "obvious collusion" with those who allegedly were out to destroy him.

In a series of five letters mailed from a distant Paris suburb on Monday, the day that he committed suicide, Mr. Boulin said that the real estate operator he was involved with, the "ambitious" investigating magistrate and "certain political circles from which my own political friends are, alas, not excluded" acted in concert to produce grave suspicions about the minister.

"A minister in office cannot be under suspicion, even less so a former minister of General de Gaulle," Mr. Boulin wrote. "I prefer death to being under suspicion, even though the truth is clear."

The Boulin letter was a major bombshell in French politics, raising a number of basic questions about corruption, how politicians get ahead, the separation of powers and relations between the parliamentary majority and the opposition.

The implication that the majority is, in Mr. Boulin's phrase, "a basket of crabs," cannot but hurt the images of both the Giscardist and Gaullist parties.

Reliable Communist sources say that the way in which their party leadership has insisted that the official press organ L'Humanite downplay the recent series of revelations by other papers like the satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaine has stirred great unrest in the middle reaches of the party. "It had always seemed obvious," said a prominent young Communist, "that we would help [President Valery Giscard d'Estaing] get re-elected, but I never thought we would be this open about it."

Mr. Boulin attacked business ethics, saying that he recently learned that his real estate agent had taken money from frightened Frenchmen at the height of the Cold War to buy land for them in Brazil and then "forgotten" to return the money when the scare passed.

The financial newspaper Les Echos denounced "muckrakers" who are out to destroy French society "in the name of morality" by exposing the scandals that politics "inevitably secrete."

Leaked Files

But the theme that the press had harrassed Mr. Boulin into suicide died down in the face of his own accusations against others. National Assembly President Jacques Chaban-Delmas said that in speaking of "murder" yesterday he was not referring to the press but to whoever leaked the files in the case to the papers.

Even though a number of newspapers, like the pro-government L'Aurore and the Catholic La Croix, publicly disassociated themselves from the papers that have been pursuing political scandals, there was nevertheless a counterattack.

The establishment newspaper Le Figaro editorialized that press freedom is at stake and that it is the collective job of the press to act as a watchdog between "an all-powerful state and defenseless citizens."

The leftist daily Liberation said, "In a country where scandals are regularly buried and where ministers never resign. . ., the press is again the scapegoat of a system that cultivates obsessive secrecy."

In a separate note to the police, Mr. Boulin wrote, "I have decided to drown myself in a lake in the forest of Rambouillet, where I enjoyed riding on horseback."

In the version addressed to and published by Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, Mr. Boulin spoke of the judge's efforts to seek publicity through press leaks and said, "This leaking of the secrets of the investigation leaves cold a justice minister more concerned about his career than about the smooth functioning of justice."

With those words, Mr. Boulin, who was himself a leading candidate to become prime minister, may have put an end to any hopes Mr. Peyrefitte nurtured for the top Cabinet job.

Mr. Peyrefitte issued a long statement admitting that Mr. Boulin had come to him in June. Mr. Peyrefitte said that for him to have exercised "the least pressure on that judge would have constituted a serious fault that could legitimately have

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

No Major Policy Shifts Seen

Stabilizing Role for Army In Korea Fostered by U.S.

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL, Oct. 31 — U.S. Ambassador to South Korea William Gleysteen has been instructed by Washington to encourage the South Korean Army to continue the "constitutional" posture it has taken since the death of President Park Chung Hee last Friday, U.S. officials have announced.

South Korean military chiefs and acting President Choi Kyu Hah are working together to maintain stability, apparently postponing any succession struggle until after Mr. Park's funeral on Saturday.

Political sources said all major decisions are being made at daily meetings attended by Mr. Choi; Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, the martial law commander; Gen. Kim Chong Hwan, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff; and half a dozen leading Cabinet members.

Leading Contenders

This ruling group has not attempted to make any major changes in Mr. Park's policies, the sources said.

The leading contenders for the presidency appear to be Mr. Choi, a nonpolitical bureaucrat who was premier when Mr. Park was killed, and two other former premiers who were old military associates of Mr. Park and close advisers to him, Kim Jong Pil and Chung Il Kwon.

Little information was forthcoming on the investigation into the slaying of Mr. Park, his chief bodyguard and four other bodyguards at a dinner given Friday night by Korean Central Intelligence Agency chief Kim Jae Kyu.

The Combined Investigation Command announced that Mr. Park's chief secretary, Kim Kea Won, had been "arraigned" and was being questioned, but it did not say he was under arrest. Sources close to the investigation had said earlier that Kim Kea Won, who was in the dining room when Kim Jae Kyu allegedly killed Mr. Park fire, had been arrested.

In Washington, administration officials said that Mr. Gleysteen had been asked to express to Korean military leaders, directly and through U.S. military officers, the administration's approval of their efforts to maintain order and to foster an orderly process under which Mr. Park's successor will be determined.

Defense Department officials suggested that the best course open to the United States was to rely on the South Korean Army, the only institution Washington now believes capable of exercising effective political power in South Korea.

The other possibility, the KCIA, has become suspect because its director, Kim Jae Kyu, and others allegedly conspired to murder Mr. Park. The KCIA, which Mr. Park used for surveillance and control of his opponents, was reported in total disarray, with some 80 of its officials being questioned or under arrest.

U.S. officials said their hopes in the South Korean Army had been enhanced when high-Korean officers told U.S. officials several days before the Mr. Park's death that the harsh manner in which Mr. Park had been dealing with political opponents was a threat to national stability.

The U.S. officials emphasized that they had seen no evidence yet that the South Korean Army had taken part in or condoned the murder of Mr. Park. Nor have they seen evidence of a plot intended to overthrow the entire government, they said.

Soviet Allegation

The U.S. State Department yesterday emphatically rejected Soviet allegations that the United States was involved in the Park assassination.

The Soviet accusation appeared yesterday in a commentary carried by Tass and signed by Vasily Kharkov. Signed commentaries generally carry less political weight than unsigned ones, which imply an official government position.

Calls War in Sahara Unwinnable

...U.S. Report Sees Hassan's Power in Peril

...ASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (IHT) — ...King Hassan II of Morocco, ...ose rule is already weakened by ...jor economic problems and "an ...winnable Saharan war," is in ...ger of losing power "probably ...thin a year and eventually his ...one," a U.S. intelligence report ...warned the Carter administra...n.

The secret report, compiled by ...e State Department from intelli...nce studies by four government ...encies, said that at the least the ...r in the Western Saharan against ...erian-backed Polisario guerrillas ...d a mix of other domestic and ...reign problems is sapping King ...ssan's authority and encouraging ...re open political opposition.

"The overall threat to the monar...y is serious, and the political fall...t from an unwinnable Saharan ...r is the most likely catalyst for a ...rect challenge to the king," the re...rt said.

The CIA, in the report, predicted ...t if King Hassan's "ineffectual ...dership displayed . . . since mid-...78" continues, he "will lose con...l of events — probably within a ...ar — and eventually his throne." ...e National Security Agency also ...ubted he could reassert leader...ip.

State Department analysts, however, believe the king — "a shrewd politician who apparently continues to enjoy the backing of the country's security forces" — would again exert effective leadership and remain in power for several years. Pentagon experts agree he would continue in power "at least over the next year."

But the Interagency Intelligence Memorandum, prepared before President Carter's decision announced last week to sell U.S. weapons to Morocco while calling for a negotiated settlement, took a gloomy view of the prospects for the king's rule.

"Major economic difficulties have combined with fallout from an unwinnable Saharan war to weaken King Hassan's position," it said. "Prospects for losing his throne are greater than at any time since the early 1970s."

Mr. Carter's decision to supply the weapons, including reconnaissance planes and Cobra attack helicopters, already has caused controversy in Congress because, while the United States maintains close and friendly ties with Morocco, it does not recognize Rabat's claims on the Western Sahara.

The intelligence analysis cites in addition to "fundamental socioeconomic problems" in Morocco, the king's "heavy reliance" on security forces and "widespread corruption among government officials" as contributing to a weakening royal hold on power.

However the report noted that resolution of the war against the Polisario "would greatly improve [Hassan's] chances of remaining in power over the next several years."

If King Hassan were overthrown, it warned, Morocco likely would speed up its drift away from "its uncomfortably close identification with the West," although the study conceded that such a drift could be

(Continued on Page 2, Col.8)

Comparison With Proofs Shows

Kissinger Changed Book to Answer British Critic

By Wolfgang Saxon

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has said in recent interviews that he added at most a paragraph and one or two footnotes to his account, just published, of U.S. military action in Cambodia in 1969-70 to respond to accusations by a British journalist earlier this year.

But a comparison of Mr. Kissinger's book, "White House Years," with the corrected galley proofs concerning Cambodia shows many additions, deletions and changes of phrases and paragraphs bolstering his contentions that aerial bombardments of Communist base camps in Cambodia in 1969 harmed no civilians and did not force the North Vietnamese to move deeper into Cambodia.

The revisions, made within the constraints of publication deadlines, emphasized the menace that North Vietnam posed for Cambodia before the U.S.-South Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1970, and its threat to the U.S. troop withdrawal schedule and "Vietnamization" of the war.

The British journalist is William Shawcross, whose book, "Sideshow: Kissinger, Nixon and the Destruction of Cambodia," was published in April.

Memorandum Cited

Mr. Shawcross, citing a Joint Chiefs of Staff memorandum of February, 1969, wrote that the bombardment and invasion of North Vietnamese sanctuaries in Cambodia were among the options the military submitted to the incoming Nixon administration, which had requested an analysis of the problem and how to deal with it.

The secret bombing of Cambodia began in March, 1969. As for the spring invasion of 1970, Mr. Shawcross noted that it had been preceded by virtually unrestrained South Vietnamese strikes across the border, in line with repeated military demands for more drastic action.

It has been the contention of Mr. Kissinger and former President Richard Nixon that the combined U.S.-South Vietnamese invasion was conceived only after the fall of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian chief of state, in March, 1970 and the subsequent turmoil and Communist attacks inside Cambodia. Mr. Kissinger added a paragraph on page 487 of his book to reiterate that point.

"There had been no consideration of attacking the sanctuaries before April 21," the inserted material says. "The final decision was taken on April 28." The assertion is followed by an account of the decision-making process that resulted in the enormous two-month operation announced by Mr. Nixon on April 30.

On page 499, Mr. Kissinger reports a crucial National Security Council meeting of March 26, which, he says, was disguised by Mr. Nixon as an intelligence briefing to allow his reluctant secretaries of defense and state, Melvin Laird and William Rogers, to keep their well-known objections to themselves.

Missing is a briefing memorandum that Mr. Kissinger prepared for Mr. Nixon before the session. As it appeared on galley 281, the document depicted the impending joint invasion of Cambodia's Fish Hook sector as a "second punch" combined with "the already approved" South Vietnamese strike into the Parrot's Beak, another Communist sanctuary.

The combined operation, the deleted text stated, "has been under preparation by MACV (Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, in Saigon) for several weeks, but until now, Secretary Laird has not been aware of the likelihood of its being approved and opposition can be anticipated from him as well as from the secretary of state. The Joint Staff and MACV, however, have been proceeding with the view towards early implementation of the plan in the event you decided in favor of it."

Asked to explain such additions and deletions, Mr. Kissinger's Washington office last week said that many cuts had to be made in the book "to squeeze it by up to 10 percent," and that the cuts included long quotations from documents.

William Hyland, an assistant to Mr. Kissinger, said that the insert saying that there was no consideration of the invasion before April 21 was intended to clarify "when these things came up on the presidential

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

...9 Known Dead in Mexico DC-10 Crash

...EXICO CITY, Oct. 31 (AP) — ...Western Airlines DC-10 jetliner ...a flight from Los Angeles with ...persons aboard landed in the fog ...ay on a closed-for-repairs run...y at Mexico City airport and ...shed, killing at least 69 persons, ...ficials said.

The plane struck a parked truck, killing the driver, then plowed into two airport buildings and burst into pieces. A survivor said he thought the plane may have also hit a house before putting down.

A section of the tail of the plane, with one jet engine attached and intact, was found on a road 300 yards from the crash site. It was not known whether the engine fell from the plane before the crash or was hurled away by the impact.

Red Cross and other officials said 69 bodies had been recovered from the wreckage.

19 Survivors

The U.S. consul said 19 survivors, all injured, were taken to three hospitals. The fate of the others was not known.

Pedro Jose Ruiz, a surviving passenger, said:

"It was a normal flight all the way from Los Angeles up to Mexico City airport. Around three or four minutes before we were landing there was a lot of fog around the place and the airplane sort of rattled up a bit and about a half a minute later it just went flat, just crashed. The plane popped right open and I was around two or three behind the wing so I could get out."

He added that "my guess is that he probably hit something before landing, because there was a house and a fence completely broken up."

DC-10 Has Power Loss

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31 (UPI) — A Northwest Airlines DC-10 carrying 22 passengers lost partial power in one of its three engines but landed routinely yesterday on a flight from Minneapolis, officials at Mitchell Field reported today.

The crash may cause additional problems for the manufacturer of the aircraft, McDonnell Douglas Corp. The company has been in the process of recovering from a 37-day grounding of its DC-10s after an American Airlines plane crashed last May 25th at Chicago's O'Hare Airport, killing 273 persons in the worst aviation disaster in U.S. history.

...700 Floridians ...lee Dam Waters

...PORT MAYACA, Florida, Oct. ... (UPI) — An earthen power com...ny dam on a 45,000 acre reservoir ...rst today, loosing a flood wave ...at forced at least 1,700 people to ...gh ground, innundated hundreds ...homes and swept a freight train ...f the tracks.

In places 29 feet deep, the waters ...overed a 60 square-mile area ...ound the Florida Power and ...ght Co. reservoir at Indiantown. ...ozens of people were rescued ...om mobile homes and barn roofs. ...ut there were no immediate re...rts of deaths or serious injuries.

An engine and seven cars of a ...lorida East Coast Railroad freight ...ain were washed off the tracks in ...artin County. A deputy sheriff ...id that one of the cars contained ...drochloric acid, but that there ...as no leakage.

Spanish Civil Guard Slain in Basque Area

BILBAO, Oct. 31 (AP) — Gunmen today fatally wounded a paramilitary civil guard near Bilbao, and police said that they believed it was the work of the Basque separatist organization ETA.

Police said that Manuel Fuentes Fontan, 29, was struck by five bullets from a submachine gun. He was in his car outside his home in Portugalete. He died shortly after being admitted to a hospital.

Pressure Grows for Ohira's Resignation

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, Oct. 31 (NYT) — Premier Masayoshi Ohira's political survival appeared to become more precarious today as his principal opponents within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which Mr. Ohira heads, hardened their demands that the 69-year-old leader resign.

The heads of the three main anti-Ohira factions in the party, former Premiers Takeo Miki and Takeo Fukuda, and Yasuhiro Nakasone, the former secretary general of the party, announced they will coordinate their efforts to force Mr. Ohira out of office.

Meanwhile two major newspapers, Asahi and Sankei, joined the dissident conservatives and the opposition parties in demanding that Mr. Ohira step down.

The impasse has prevented a special session of the Parliament, which opened yesterday, from carrying out its constitutional mandate to elect a new premier following the lower house election Oct. 7. Under routine constitutional procedure, Mr. Ohira and his cabinet resigned yesterday, but remain in office pending the parliamentary vote on a successor government.

Powerful forces within Mr. Ohira's party, which dominates both houses of the Parliament by a thin margin, have refused to support his re-election because of dissatisfaction with his performance as party leader in the Oct. 7 election. The party fell eight seats short of a majority of the lower house's 511 members, but has retained control by adding 10 independent members to its rolls.



Keystone

Masayoshi Ohira

"Mr. Ohira's responsibility lies now not only for the setback to the Liberal Democratic Party in the general election but also for the present confusion in the party and his incapability to settle it," the newspaper Asahi declared in an editorial. Unless Mr. Ohira resigns, Asahi said, the party will be unable to rule will face a "decline and split."

The Socialist and Communist parties were joined in condemning Mr. Ohira by Komeito, an influential centrist group. But leaders of the opposition parties were unable to agree in a meeting yesterday on a suggestion by the Socialist leader, Ichio Asukata, that they choose a joint candidate for the premiership.

Proposal Rejected

Meanwhile Mr. Miki, Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Nakasone rejected the premier's suggestion that they accept Eiichi Nishimura's mediation as binding. Mr. Nishimura, the 82-year-old party official named by Mr. Ohira to mediate the dispute, had held separate talks with the three dissidents.

Japanese political reporters said that the deadlock appeared to be heading toward a party vote on Mr. Ohira's resignation. According to newspaper estimates of the strength of the various factions in the ruling party, Mr. Ohira would stand a good chance of winning in such a showdown.

But such a confrontation, it is said, could ruin the unity of the party as it prepares for a crucial upper house election next summer.

Terrorism, Feuding Unabated

Strife Breeds Strife in Turkey

By Marvine Howe

ANKARA (NYT) — It was a typical day in Turkey.

Two persons were killed in a blood feud between rightists and leftists in Istanbul. Gunmen attacked a group waiting at a bus stop in the Eyup district of Istanbul, killing one person. A rival gang retaliated by raiding the Eyup sports club and killing a youngster.

In the southeastern city of Gaziantep, a terrorist bomb killed a porter. In Trabzon, on the Black Sea, a rightist student was shot by a leftist student. At the Teachers Solidarity Association convention in Istanbul, leftist factions clashed and 276 persons were arrested, with all but 4 later released.

Political violence has spread to all parts of Turkey and continues unabated despite martial law in the urban areas.

Functioning Democracy

Turkey is a functioning democracy with a free press, independent courts and a multiparty system that has two large democratic parties — the conservative Justice Party and the Republican People's Party, a socialist group. Between them, they control 87 percent of the National Assembly votes.

Nevertheless, the radical fringes on the left of the Republican People's Party and the right of the Justice Party have succeeded through violence in creating a general state of insecurity.

The most graphic portrait of Turkish terrorists is a poll published last spring in the independent daily Milliyet by its Ankara economics specialist, Emin Colasan. From interviews with 125 leftists and 162 rightists in Ankara Prison, Mr. Colasan concluded that the basic cause for the violence was economic. Most of the terrorists interviewed were high school or university dropouts who had no job and had joined one of the many youth groups.

About 75 percent of the prisoners were between the ages of 16 and 24 and had been convicted on charges ranging from gang fights to bank robbery and murder.

The majority had been born in villages to parents either illiterate or with only primary education, but had spent most of their lives in Ankara, Istanbul or Izmir. Most lived with their families, whose monthly income ranged from $60 to $100.

Asked the aim of their struggle, the leftists replied: "Anti-fascism," and the rightists said: "Anti-Communism."

Turkey, a country of 43 million inhabitants, is deeply divided. Cafes, streets and schools are known as leftist or rightist domains. In leftist schools, rightists arrive in large groups with armed police escort, and vice versa. "The rightists take their exams, buy their books and do not linger in the corridors," said a professor at Ankara University's School of Political Science, which is controlled by leftists.

In the capital, which is under martial law, soldiers with machine guns patrol the center, armored cars guard the parliament building, troops stand alert at universities and high schools, sometimes inside the classrooms, and policemen are posted in newspaper offices.

Ankara citizens say that things have improved somewhat because people can walk along the main street in the evening in relative safety, and because the universities, closed for months at a time by violence, are open.

Violence seems to have increased in the outlying districts, however. A suburban woman with five children said recently: "I worry about the children all the time, not only the ones in school but all of them because violence is not just in the schools but also in the streets."

Most political analysts attribute the defeat at the polls this month of Premier Bulent Ecevit's Republican People's Party to the continued violence, even more than the soaring rate of inflation. The conservative opposition leader, Suleyman Demirel, who has been asked to form the new government, declared that security was his key goal.

In a recent interview, Mr. Demirel accused Mr. Ecevit of losing control of the country. He noted that 2,300 persons had been killed in political violence during the 22 months of Mr. Ecevit's rule, against a total of 510 for the preceding decade. The figures, of course, are misleading. Political violence was a serious problem under Mr. Demirel's rightist coalition government in 1977 and one of the reasons for its fall.

Turkish political scientists generally trace the origins of modern political violence to the late 1960s, a time of student unrest and mass demonstrations. What started out as an idealistic movement for educational improvements was infiltrated quickly by radicals and became revolutionary action aimed at overthrowing the democratic parliamentary system.

Independent observers say that the repression of leftists, extremists as well as intellectuals, was brutal. In 1974 Mr. Ecevit came to power and declared an amnesty, which tended to be of most benefit to the leftists because they filled the prisons.

Rightists generally attributed the upsurge of violence in the following months to the amnesty, but it has yet to be proved that the freed prisoners were the new terrorists. Leftists, on the other hand, attributed the new wave of violence to the rightist coalition, which formed the government under Mr. Demirel in 1975.

Feared Exclusion

Red Cross Wins Assurance Of Role in UN Relief Plan

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (IHT) — The International Committee of the Red Cross has accused UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of planning to exclude it from a new program of relief to war-stricken Cambodia.

After an urgent mission to New York by a senior Red Cross official yesterday, officials say the agency has won important clarifications from Mr. Waldheim on the nature of next Monday's pledging conference on aid as well as confirmation of its role as coordinator with Unicef of international assistance.

Red Cross officials have been impatient following criticism of the slowness of the joint Red Cross-Unicef program. It boiled over Monday when Alexander Hay, president of the ICRC, summoned diplomats from the embassies of the 12 major donors to the Red Cross, including 6 ambassadors, and complained about the way Mr. Waldheim had issued invitations for next Monday's meeting.

Yesterday Mr. Hay sent Jean-Pierre Hocke, chief of Red Cross field operations, to New York for urgent consultations with Mr. Waldheim. Mr. Hay is said to have been alarmed that the telegram of invitation sent by Mr. Waldheim last week implies that Monday's meeting will replace, rather than consolidate, the current Red Cross-Unicef relief program.

The telegram describes the forthcoming meeting as a "pledging conference for governments interested in announcing contributions" and says that "the FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization] and Unher [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] are developing their efforts."

Mr. Waldheim also described the joint Red Cross-Unicef program as "the first phase of the operations."

Red Cross officials point out that in fact it is the United Nations' world food program, charged with the purchase and shipping of 165,000 tons of food aid to Cambodia, and not the FAO, that is collaborating with Unicef and the Red Cross.

Privately, officials are concerned that Monday's meeting may be unnecessary and even counterproductive since more than $16 million of the $111 million asked for under the Red Cross-Unicef appeal for Cambodia has already been given and most of the rest promised in money, or food.

Pol Pot Offensive

BANGKOK, Oct. 31 (Reuters) — Khmer Rouge guerrilla supporters of ousted Premier Pol Pot are fighting a major offensive by Vietnamese-led forces in northeastern Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge radio said today.

The radio, monitored in Bangkok, said the Vietnamese had three divisions operating in the northeastern provinces of Ratanakiri and Stung Treng bordering Vietnam and Laos but had failed to achieve anything in three offensives in the past month. "Eighty percent of the weapons we used were old, such as booby traps and bows and arrows," the radio said.

Hanoi Allows Shipments

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (Reuters) — Vietnam is allowing the United Nations to send diesel oil overland from Ho Chi Minh City as part of its Cambodian famine relief operation, Unicef announced today.

Iraq to Train Vietnam Pilots

HONG KONG, Oct. 31 (Reuters) — Vietnam is to send 75 combat pilots to Iraq to help the Iraqi Air Force with advanced training in return for an Iraqi loan of $70 million, the South China Morning Post, citing intelligence sources, reported today.

Israel Sends Aid

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (UPI) — Israel sent a 10-man medical team to Thailand today to set up a field hospital for Cambodian refugees.

W. European Space Drive To Take Off With 'Ariane'

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration has held the West's monopoly on satellite launches, charging up to $36 million for a successful shot from its Cape Canaveral, Fla., center.

NASA seems to be taking the European drive in stride.

"The Europeans have been playing catch-up, and now they are there," says James Morrison, NASA's European representative here. "And from their point of view it makes sense, considering the potential market. It is obviously more attractive to offer a package which includes both the launch and the satellite.

Agreeing with ESA and industry prognoses, Mr. Morrison rates Ariane's chances for success at about 90 percent. "They probably will experience exactly the same, small proportion of difficulties as we have had in the U.S., given their marvelous scientific and technical ability," he says. Mr. Morrison also remarked that "there is more [space-related] business involved than either one of us can handle."

And, in recent weeks, dozens of European companies in aerospace, electronics and related fields, have, with their governments' backing, been gearing up — often in partnerships — to tap the markets for both launchers and satellites.

A major reason for their accelerated pace is that NASA's six-year-old, $8-billion effort to develop the world's first combination launcher/spacecraft with reusable engines — known as the space shuttle — is bogging down because of continuing development problems.

NASA officials say the shuttle's planned maiden launch has already been set back several months, to next summer, and may slip further. "There could be a crunch until the shuttle is moving up and down on a regular, speedy schedule," adds a U.S. official, noting that that might not occur until 1984 at the earliest.

Spearheading Ariane's development is the French government, which after the collapse of ELDO urged the establishment of the body that evolved into ESA early in 1973. "After our difficulties we needed to start again quickly, so France took the initiative," says Frederic d'Allest, a director of France's Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, the state-controlled equivalent of NASA and the principal contractor for Ariane.

France has paid 63 percent of Ariane's $550-million budget, which is administered under the auspices of ESA for 10 participating members. Germany pays about 20 percent, while the others, including Britain, account for the remainder.

By the end of November, formalities will be completed for establishing a Western European consortium, of about 50 companies from 11 countries, to produce and sell Ariane services.

The main participants will include such companies as France's Aerospatiale and West Germany's Erno group, along with Sweden's Saab and Volvo, Britain's Hawker-Siddeley, Holland's Fokker-VFW and Spain's Casa groups — each accounting for some of the thousands of components that go into the three-stage Ariane launcher.

Projections call for the production of four Ariane launchers a year, possibly rising to six depending on orders. Launcher parts will continue to be shipped the French Guiana space center for assembly; test shots and actual satellite launches are scheduled there through 1984. The projected cost of an Ariane launch is about $25 million.

Visitors recently returned from the small town of Kourou report growing numbers of newly arrived technicians and hectic construction activity. "It resembles a small version of the Cape [Canaveral] in its early stages," says a French technician.

Nowhere is the marketing activity more intense than in the satellite end of the business. "Today everybody wants his or her own satellite. There is literally an avalanche of demand around the world," says Francois Turek, a Frenchman and co-director of Eurosatellite, another joint European company being set up to sell European-made satellites.

Within a decade, he says, about 30 new satellite systems will in orbit, mainly for telecommunication and data and TV-transmission.

The European aerospace industry is a small world indeed. Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm (MBB) of Germany and France's Aerospatiale both own 43 percent of Eurosatellite, and the two have other substantial ties as well: MBB is linked with Aerospatiale in building Airbus passenger crafts and in Euromissile, a company that builds and markets tactical missiles.

Soviet Action Pleases U.S.

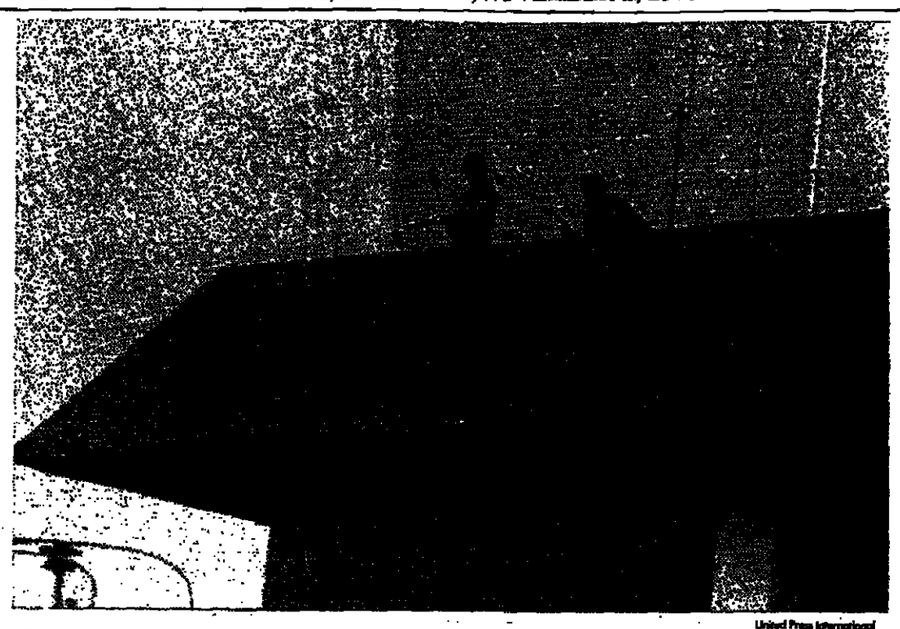
(Continued from Page 1)

ban presence of the brigade last summer at a time when administration officials were insisting they had no evidence to support such charges, told The Washington Post last night that the new construction is of "major proportions" and has been going on for several months. He said the matter raised questions "of concern about whether the Soviets are attempting to build a major submarine base in Cuba."

Mr. Vance today denied he was taking a "more benign view" of Soviet developments in Cuba because of a desire to protect the SALT-2 agreement in its difficult ratification progress in the Senate.

Mr. Vance today also said the administration had concluded, in light of widening attacks on Morocco proper, as well as in the disputed area of the Western Sahara, which King Hassan II has sought to annex, that "it is necessary to give more weapons to the Moroccans in order to give them necessary strength to defend their own country and put them in the position where they can negotiate a solution to the problem of the Western Sahara.

"I think it is clear that none of us believes there is any military solution to this problem."



United Press International

Standing guard on the roof of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, two U.S. marines remain watchful Tuesday after a clash outside the mission between 200 leftists and national guard troops.

200 Leftists Clash With Troops

Battle Scene at U.S. Mission in Salvador

By Laurie Becklund

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 31 — About 200 leftist demonstrators battled for 45 minutes with Salvadoran national guardsmen at the U.S. Embassy here yesterday when the guardsmen arrived to back up U.S. Marine Corps guards trying to break up the demonstration with tear gas.

Two Marines were slightly wounded. Also injured were two demonstrators, one of whom reportedly received a bullet wound in the head.

A witness said the incident began when demonstrators from the nearby University of El Salvador, representing the 28th of February Popular Leagues, marched to the embassy. They tossed a molotov cocktail onto an empty patio within the embassy's grounds and began trying to climb the gates of the enclosure, the witness said.

Marines tossed tear gas canisters at the demonstrators but did not open fire, an embassy spokesman said. The wounded demonstrators were believed to have been shot by national guardsmen.

The leftists reportedly carried handguns and other small weapons. Salvadoran troops stayed to guard the embassy after the attack.

Credibility Threat

A large street march Monday by the Popular Leagues led to several hours of shooting by national security forces, leaving 30 dead and more than 100 wounded, most of them passersby trapped in the gunfire. The killings have threatened the credibility of the reformist junta that unseated rightist President Carlos Humberto Romero Oct. 15.

The only comment from the junta on Monday's shootings was a radio announcement that said the government forces began shooting only after they were attacked. However, many of those who died were reported to have been several blocks from the scene of the demonstrations.

Tension in the capital increased notably yesterday, and most observers here expect violent confrontations to continue.

"This is a process that could go on for years," commented Dr. Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, secretary-general of the Christian Democrat Party, which supports the junta.

"We cannot defend the violence of the armed forces in these demonstrations. But how do you restrain an army from fighting when it's used to being ordered to kill? Besides, there are those from both the ultraright and the ultraleft who are trying to provoke the junta into making violent confrontations happen again, again and again."

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French Minister's Letters Assail Gaullist Colleagues

(Continued from Page 1)

been held against the minister of justice."

Besides, said Mr. Peyrefitte, Mr. Boulin did not ask him to exercise any pressure. The labor minister, Mr. Peyrefitte said, only came to him to ask if he should be heard as a witness in the real estate scandal under investigation by Renaud van Ruymbeke, the 27-year-old judge whose father was a high-ranking aide to Mr. Boulin when the latter was agriculture minister.

Mr. Boulin expressed particular bitterness about the judge, calling him "ambitious, full of hatred for society and considering it self-evident that a minister is a liar." Mr. Boulin accused him of seeking "stardom" by "getting" a minister.

The judge declined to comment.

Mr. Boulin alleged that the judge let the real estate operator go free after serving a month in jail, in exchange for his cooperation in implicating the labor minister. The land agent, Henri Tournet, was "blackmailing" Mr. Boulin by trying to make it appear, untruthfully, that he knew beforehand that a building lot he bought from him on the French Riviera belonged to someone else, the minister claimed.

In a statement at his weekly Cabinet meeting, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing today returned to the theme of a guilty press. Mr. Boulin, he said, "was unable to resist the campaign of harrassment he was subjected to. Public opinion should severely condemn any other similar campaigns."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that such campaigns, instead of attacking a person's exercise of public office, "aim to strike him in his self-respect, his family or his private life." Such methods, he said, ignore the idea that a man is innocent until proven guilty.

The president called on Frenchmen of all political opinions to see to it that political debate is once again conducted in "decency and dignity."

Le Monde Answers

Meanwhile, Le Monde answered an Elysee denial of a Canard story that Mr. Boulin had been criticized by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for meeting with two Canard reporters. Le Monde said that it "maintains" its own report that Mr. Boulin was subjected to "governmental reproaches."

Philippe Alexandre, a respected political analyst, said over the commercial station radio Luxembourg that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre had known this summer that Mr. Boulin had been named in the real estate scandal and had decided not to seek his resignation. "Our political mores have become loose," said Mr. Alexandre.

Carter to Name Envoy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP) — President Carter said today that he will nominate Patricia Byrne, the U.S. ambassador to Mali, to be the ambassador to Burma.

U.S. Ready to Assist El Salvador If Asked

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP) — The United States is willing to provide significant assistance, including the supply of tear gas and other non-lethal military equipment, to help the new government in El Salvador combat extremist violence, a senior U.S. official said yesterday.

The official, who asked not to be identified, stressed that the El Salvador government has not yet asked the United States for either military or financial assistance.

However, he and other U.S. officials said there is a broad consensus within the Carter administration that the new government is trying to ease the repression and heal the ideological divisions between left and right that have caused escalating violence in El Salvador.

However, the conciliatory gestures made by the moderate military officers heading the new government have met with resistance from leftist groups that has resulted in new bloodshed. Still, the U.S. sources said, the feeling here is that the government offers the best hope of averting a takeover of El Salvador by extreme leftists and deserves U.S. help.

But, the sources continued, both the Salvadoran leaders and U.S. policy-makers agree that an influx of U.S. aid now would have the harmful effect of making the new government appear to have what one source called a "made-in-the-U.S.A." label.

For that reason, the sources said, the decision has been made to move cautiously and wait until the Salvadoran leaders signal their desire for U.S. assistance.

In the meantime, the sources added, the administration is beginning by tacking a request for $5 million in economic assistance for El Salvador and Honduras to the planned supplemental request for $75 million to aid Nicaragua's recovery from its civil war.

For War Information

China Critic Said to Name U.K. Reporter as Contact

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Oct. 31 (WP) — One of China's most prominent dissidents has identified a British journalist as the foreigner to whom he passed military intelligence in part resulting in his controversial 15-year prison sentence, according to what Chinese sources say is an unofficial trial transcript.

In a story from London, however, Reuters said that its Peking bureau chief, Ian Mackenzie, had denied the alleged testimony by former underground magazine editor Wei Jingsheng that Mr. Mackenzie had received detailed information on the China-Vietnam war and offered to pay Mr. Wei £300 (about $630).

Since Mr. Wei's trial on Oct. 16, apparently the first of its kind in China, the official Chinese press has printed detailed stories on the case but carefully refrained from mentioning the name of the foreigner allegedly involved. The trial was closed to foreigners, and Chinese questioned about it up to now had not provided a name.

The purported transcript of Mr. Wei's testimony, part of a series of excerpts from the trial released by sources in Peking's democracy movement, was made available to foreign journalists by supporters of Mr. Wei. A second, independent source, Xu Wenli, whose unofficial magazine, April 5th Forum, last week released other apparently authentic transcripts from the trial, said yesterday that the new transcript was authentic but that he was surprised that it had been given to foreign journalists.

Mr. Mackenzie, who has a visa to re-enter China, is on vacation in Britain and is not expected back until late next month. Reuters correspondents here said that no Chinese official had contacted them about the matter.

Shortly after Mr. Wei, whose father is a high government official, allegedly gave military information to a foreigner on Feb. 20 at the beginning of the China-Vietnam war, the London Daily Telegraph, Agence France-Presse and The Globe and Mail of Toronto each published stories using the same information cited by the government at Mr. Wei's trial. Mr. Mackenzie never wrote a story containing the information that Mr. Wei said that he supplied, but according to the alleged transcript Mr. Wei left no doubt that it was Mr. Mackenzie to whom he gave the information.

Interpreting their conversation, according to Mr. Wei, was a man named Guo Li. Other correspondents here identify the man as Bill Guo, a reporter for the British news film service Vis News, who since has left Peking.

According to the alleged transcript, when asked about the information that he passed on about the war, Mr. Wei said: "During my conversations with the English reporter Mackenzie I mentioned this question. The content concerned the front-line commanders' names, the assistant commanders' names." He said that he also talked about the number of troops involved and the number of casualties during the first few days of the war, information that he said he had heard from many people.

Purported Transcript

According to the purported transcript, the court prosecutor asked: "With which foreigner and at what place did you talk?"

"It was with Mackenzie at his translator Guo Li's home at the Minzu Hotel," Mr. Wei allegedly replied.

The transcript said that a court official read to Mr. Wei what appeared to be a transcript of his conversation on troop levels and commanders with a "certain foreigner." The transcript provided by the unofficial source continued:

Court: "What persons promised to help you?"

Mr. Wei: "Mackenzie promised."

Court: "How did he promise?"

Mr. Wei: "He said that as we had difficulties, I can support you with some money. This is my own money, but I do not have it with me. I will give it to you later. But we never saw each other after that."

Court: "When was it that Mackenzie promised to give you 30 pounds?"

Mr. Wei: "Also at the end of February. It was the second time we met. We met twice."

Reuters Story

According to the Reuters story from London, which contains no direct quotes from Mr. Mackenzie, "Mackenzie said that, so far as he could recall, he had met Wei twice at the request of the dissident. On the first occasion, Mackenzie said he had given Wei 10 yuan [about $6] as a subscription to his magazine, which at that time in January had not been proscribed by the authorities.

"The second meeting took place outside the Minzu Hotel about a week after the start of the border war between China and Vietnam in February. Mackenzie said Wei had offered to supply military information with the implication that he expected to be paid for it.

"The Reuters correspondent said Wei had told him Chinese troops in Vietnam were experiencing communication difficulties, a fact that appeared to be fairly widely known already in Peking. Mackenzie said that the implications of dealing with a dissident offering military intelligence were such that he rejected the proposal and had no further dealings with Wei."

Threat Seen To Hassan

(Continued from Page 1)

expected even if the king remains in power.

"King Hassan is already trying to weaken his close ties with the United States," it said. "Developments in Iran and Hassan's subsequent discussions with the shah reinforced the king's fears that the United States is unable or unwilling to support friendly regimes that run into internal trouble."

Supported Sadat

King Hassan is one of the few Arab leaders who gave open support to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative to Israel at the Camp David summit agreements.

The disputed Western Sahara was ceded by Spain to Morocco and Mauritania in 1975. But the Polisario Front, which claims to represent the territory's 80,000 inhabitants, launched a guerrilla war to gain independence for the region.

Mauritania, its economy badly hurt by the war, signed a peace agreement with the guerrillas in August and gave up its claim to the southern third of the territory, which was then annexed by Morocco.

King Hassan's military effort, estimated to cost $1 million a day, is becoming his undoing, the intelligence report said.

"Rabat is likely to blame the loss of U.S. support for the loss of the territory if Morocco is forced to abandon its claims there, and the issue could easily serve as a catalyst for a general scaling down of the country's cooperation with the United States in the various aspects of the present U.S.-Moroccan relationship," the report said.

It said that the king, in order to regain popularity at home, might make a dramatic foreign policy move by suddenly turning public critic of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty or beginning to advocate the Palestinian cause to win domestic support.

U.S. Sees Agreement

RABAT, Oct. 31 (NYT) — At a meeting with King Hassan, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher declared yesterday that the Moroccan monarch and the United States had "a large measure of agreement" on the "need to develop a peaceful solution to the problem of the Western Sahara."

Mr. Christopher met with King to discuss the Carter administration's proposal to sell the Moroccans anti-guerrilla planes for the war against the Polisario forces. He went out of his way to stress that a negotiated solution to the conflict should "be made here in North Africa and not in Washington."

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House national security adviser, is to arrive in Algiers to take part in celebrations of the start of the independence struggle against France. He is expected to use the opportunity to explain the administration's decision to sell the weapons to Morocco and at the same time to encourage settlement talks.

Before his return to Washington, Mr. Christopher predicted that Congress would agree to the sale of reconnaissance planes and Cobra helicopters, as well as armored personnel carriers and trucks, because "Congress will recognize that a strengthened Morocco will be better able to seek and achieve a just and peaceful solution" to the desert war.

In his talks with King Hassan, Mr. Christopher is reliably reported to have said that the United States believed the Polisario would eventually have to be involved in a negotiated settlement of the war.

Tito to Visit Romania

BELGRADE, Oct. 31 (AP) — Yugoslav President Tito will visit Romania Friday to Sunday, the official news agency Tanjug said today.

Kissinger Changed Book to Answer British Critic

(Continued from Page 1)

level, it wasn't meant to say that no one else ever thought about it."

Elsewhere, on page 495, Mr. Kissinger reports an April 24 meeting on the strike across the border. His original text had Mr. Nixon "already decided on" combined U.S.-South Vietnamese operations, but the published version changed this to "was beginning to lean more and more toward" such action.

Again, two pages later, the galley proofs show this passage: "But there was a big step from deciding on a course of action and implementing it. All planning so far had been conducted without the participation of the secretaries of state and defense, who in fact devoted much of their energy to cutting back on even the South Vietnamese operation into the Parrot's Beak." In its stead appears this sentence: "Since the NSC meeting two days earlier, the secretaries of state and defense had not been heard from."

A number of phrases inserted into the galley proofs insist that the bombing that began in 1969 affected no civilian populations. This and Mr. Kissinger's contention that the raids did not drive the North Vietnamese deeper into Cambodia contradicts documents referred to by Mr. Shawcross.

Quoting official memorandums, Mr. Shawcross noted that military commanders reported differently on both points and supplied estimates of Cambodian populations in the region concerned. He also provided evidence that Mr. Laird was so worried about civilian casualties from the secret bombing that he queried the military repeatedly on what was being done to minimize them.

In seeking to align himself more closely with Mr. Laird, Mr. Kissinger, noting that the defense secretary opposed the resumption of air raids against North Vietnam early in 1969, added in brackets on the proofs for page 240, "Nor did I favor it, because I was eager to give negotiations a chance." At the end of the paragraph, he added "and my" when mentioning "Mel Laird's standard reluctance" to accept a recommendation from the Joint Chiefs for new air and naval attacks on North Vietnam.

Later, on page 245, Mr. Kissinger added the parenthetical observation that Mr. Laird's "only disagreement had to do with public relations policy; he did not think it possible to keep the bombing secret, on practical, not moral, grounds."

A rewritten footnote on page 253 holds that the "Pentagon's double-bookkeeping" to keep the secret had motivation "much less sinister than that described in revisionist folklore."

Uninhabited Territories

"Nor is it true," a long insert declares on the same page, "that the bombing drove the North Vietnamese out of the sanctuaries and thus spread the war deep into Cambodia. To the extent that North Vietnamese forces left the sanctuaries it was to move back into Vietnam, not deeper into Cambodia — until after Sihanouk was unexpectedly overthrown a year later," The added text ends with the statement, on page 254, "The 'secret' bombing concerned small, largely uninhabited territories totally occupied by the North Vietnamese."

The Shawcross book cited an assessment by the Joint Chiefs that the bombing had forced the North Vietnamese in Cambodia to "disperse over a greater area than before."

In a rare direct reference to Mr. Shawcross, identified in the chapter notes in the back of the book, Mr. Kissinger rebukes "one of the most implacable critics of our policy in Cambodia" for asserting that the White House "had freedom of choice in reacting to events" before ordering the invasion of Communist sanctuaries. Mr. Kissinger's rebuttal was added as a footnote to page 486. In it, he also denied Mr. Shawcross's contention that the White House itself impeded that freedom with a decision to build up the Lon Nol government militarily after Sihanouk's fall.

War-Weary Public

A number of inserts in the galley proofs of "White House Years" reiterate the point that, on the contrary, U.S. assistance to Lon Nol was niggardly and long in coming because of the administration's political difficulties with a war-weary public and Congress and the bureaucracy. Those textual changes apparently also responded to Mr. Shawcross, who wrote that the decision to arm Lon Nol "led to the invasion and the five-year war" in Cambodia.

Once again referring directly to Mr. Shawcross, Mr. Kissinger changed his text on page 517 to state that the "bizarre argument has indeed been made, with a glaring lack of substantiation, that the cruelty of the Khmer Rouge in victory was the product of five years of American and Cambodian efforts to resist them."

Pages 372-373 and 389 in "Sideshow," which are cited by Mr. Kissinger, contain no such accusation. Rather, Mr. Shawcross concluded elsewhere from the documentary evidence that, more than anything else, White House decisions then made to safeguard the administration's troop withdrawal schedule inexorably led to Cambodia's tragedy.

Tempered Conclusion

He tempered that conclusion, adding this perspective:

"Some years earlier Bernard-Philippe Groslier, the French archaeologist, had noted that in Cambodia 'beneath a carefree surface there slumber savage forces and disconcerting cruelties which may blaze up in outbreaks of passionate brutality.' In March, 1970, those forces were aroused, and for years to come they simmered and shifted as war spread."

While doing research for "Sideshow," Mr. Shawcross later reported, his repeated requests to see Mr. Kissinger were spurned, nor did Kissinger aides return his telephone calls. Mr. Shawcross said that journalists with access to Mr. Kissinger told him the reason was that he was judged "hostile" because of his earlier reporting about Indochina, where he served as a correspondent for The Sunday Times of London and other papers from 1970 on.

Warns of 'Bitter, Poisonous' Party Fight

Mondale Says Kennedy Lacks 'Issue Base'

By Robert Shogan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — Vice President Mondale yesterday charged that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has no legitimate reason for seeking the presidency. He also warned that the impending contest between Sen. Kennedy and President Carter could be "so bitter, so poisonous" that no Democrat could win the White House in 1980.

"I don't think he [Sen. Kennedy] has staked out a reason for running, an issue base for seeking the presidency," said Mr. Mondale. He added that the senator first opposed Mr. Carter's efforts at budget-cutting and then supported them, and had been against increases in defense spending proposed by the president and then voted for the increases.

As if bearing out Mr. Mondale's prophecy of divisiveness, it was disclosed that former Iowa Sen. Dick Clark had quit his State Department post as U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs to join Sen. Kennedy's presidential campaign.

First to Jump Ship

In accepting the Clark resignation — the first of a Carter administration official of consequence to quit — the president noted tartly that Mr. Clark had previously agreed to remain neutral and concentrate on refugee assistance. "I consider this work to be of transcendent importance," the president said.

Organized labor also was starting to take sides. The National Treasury Employees Union, a relatively small, independent group, announced its support of Sen. Kennedy, praising his "unwavering commitment" to U.S. workers and condemning of Mr. Carter's decision to hold down civil service pay increases.

Mr. Mondale said, "I believe Ted is going to have a hard time making the case that there is some fundamental issue that justifies his opposing the president. A lot of these issues are darn tough, and just oratory doesn't get it done."

Mr. Mondale said that he and the president, who is expected to announce his candidacy for re-election Dec. 4, intend to wage a positive campaign. "But I've been through a lot of party fights in my life," and such contests "tend to get personal, bitter and divisive. The big risk is that this primary fight will be so bitter, so poisonous to the Democratic Party, that no Democrat can win" the White House.

The Clark resignation was particularly untimely for the administration. Just last week, as the president announced increased U.S. efforts to save hundreds of thousands from starvation in Cambodia, Mr. Clark was selected to head a special interagency working group to deal with the crisis. Coincidentally, Sen. Kennedy was denouncing administration policy toward Cambodia, accusing it of lacking concern for those threatened with starvation.

Mr. Clark, who was named to the post of refugee coordinator last January after losing his Senate seat, said that his resignation was "totally unrelated" to Mr. Carter's Cambodian policy. "It's really just a personal decision based on my personal relationship with him (Sen. Kennedy)," said Mr. Clark, who before serving in the Senate was top aide to Iowa Sen. John Culver, one of Sen. Kennedy's closest friends in the Senate.

In his letter of resignation, submitted Monday, Mr. Clark told Mr. Carter that he had originally intended to stay neutral, but had changed his mind after "careful thought and further reflection. I think you would agree with me that to remain uninvolved in a matter of such importance to the country is irresponsible."

Mr. Clark said his duties in the Kennedy campaign had not yet been defined. But it seemed all but certain he will be heavily involved in the contest in his own state, where party caucuses on Jan. 21 — the first major showdown of the campaign — will begin the process of selecting delegates for the 1980 Democratic National Convention.

The Kennedy endorsement by the 70,000-member Treasury union served mainly to point up the split in the ranks of organized labor over the intraparty contest. While the AFL-CIO has remained neutral, leaders of a number of individual unions have made clear their support for Sen. Kennedy, including the International Association of Machinists, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Carter has received the endorsement of the 1.8-million member National Education Association, the nation's second largest labor group. And in July, a Labor for Carter-Mondale Committee was established by leaders of six major unions: The Seafarers, Food and Commercial Workers, Ladies Garment Workers, Clothing and Textile Workers, Communications Workers and Railroad and Airline Clerks.

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United Press International

John Kemeny (left), head of the panel on the Three Mile Island accident, listens Tuesday as President Carter talks to reporters.

Warns Safety Not Assured

Report Calls for Changes In U.S. Nuclear Industry

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (NYT) — The President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island said yesterday that fundamental changes must occur in the way nuclear reactors were constructed, operated and regulated if the risks of nuclear power "are to be kept within tolerable limits."

But the commission added that even if President Carter, Congress, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the nuclear industry adopted all of its recommendations, there was "no guarantee that there will be no serious future nuclear accidents."

The critical assessment of nuclear power was presented to Mr. Carter yesterday in a 179-page report prepared by the 12-member commission that he appointed immediately after the accident, which began last March 28 at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pa. It is considered the worst accident in the civilian use of nuclear power in the United States.

"To prevent nuclear accidents as serious as Three Mile Island, fundamental changes will be necessary in the organization, procedures and practices — and above all — in the attitudes of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and, to the extent that the institutions we investigated are typical, of the nuclear industry," the panel concluded in the report made public yesterday.

Carter's Response

Mr. Carter, who frequently has said he believes that nuclear reactors must play a part in generation of power in an age of growing uncertainties about the availability of oil, told the commission yesterday that its recommendations "will be studied very carefully," after which he will report to Congress and the country.

"Our own assessment and our decisions on what to do cannot be made immediately and we'll have to be very careful and very methodical in our recommendations to the public," Mr. Carter said.

Among the key recommendations of the commission, headed by John Kemeny, the president of Dartmouth College, were:

- The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an independent agency headed by five commissioners, should be abolished and replaced by an executive branch agency with a single executive.
- A permanent presidential oversight committee should be established to continuously monitor the performance of both the new federal agency and the private companies that design, construct and operate nuclear reactors.
- A variety of changes should be made in the recruiting and training of reactor operating personnel, in the instruments available to help operators understand the condition of reactors and the availability of equipment to measure the accidental releases of radiation.

No Moratorium

The commission, however, did not recommend a moratorium on the construction of new reactors — a proposal now pending in Congress — even though such an action was supported by six of its members, a majority of those voting. A moratorium was not adapted as a formal recommendation because such a move required the support of seven members, an absolute majority.

The findings and conclusions of the commission, previously reported by The New York Times (IHT, Oct. 24), were outspokenly critical of both government regulators and the nuclear industry.

"With its present organization, staff and attitudes," the presidential panel concluded, "the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is unable to fulfill its responsibility for providing an acceptable level of safety for nuclear power plants."

Mandate Cited

The commission noted that because of the specific mandate of Mr. Carter and time limitations, it had not attempted to decide the question of "how safe is safe enough" or balance the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear power in relation to other forms of energy.

"Our findings do not, standing alone, require the conclusion that nuclear power is inherently too dangerous to permit it to continue and expand as a form of power generation. Neither do they suggest that the nation should move forward aggressively to develop additional nuclear power," the panel said.

"They simply state that if the country wishes, for larger reasons, to confront the risks that are inherently associated with nuclear power, fundamental changes are necessary if those risks are to be kept within tolerable limits."

At Bolivia Meeting

OAS Urges States to Make Faster Progress on Rights

By David F. Belnap

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 31 — The Organization of American States has urged its members to make swifter progress in observing human rights — condemning torture, arrests without trial and the "disappearances" of government opponents in some countries.

The members of the inter-American group, in a preliminary vote, also urged an end to regimes without popular mandates. They called for a return to elected governments as a means of hastening the advance of human rights in those countries with extra-constitutional — mostly military — administrations.

More countries than before were willing to vote affirmatively on specific recommendations at this year's meeting of the OAS General Assembly here, boosting moral pressure on members to observe human rights.

In its new pronouncement on human rights, the OAS declared that overall conditions did not improve appreciably last year despite "positive developments in the observance of human rights" among the member countries.

"Violations of human rights in the hemisphere still constitute one of the most serious problems afflicting the conscience of peoples and their governments," said the organization's main resolutions on human rights.

That and other resolutions grew out of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission's report to the assembly for last year.

Nineteen of the OAS's 27 member-countries — most Western Hemisphere nations south of Canada — voted for the main human-rights resolution, while two voted against it, five abstained and one was absent.

The vote was taken in the organization's General Committee and virtually assures approval of the resolution in full plenary session before the conference ends today.

Less Than Majority

As recently as two years ago, human rights activists among the membership, including the United States, could muster only 12 favorable votes for some human rights resolutions, less than a simple majority in the organization, which then numbered 25 nations.

"There is now a clear consensus in the hemisphere on human rights," said a diplomat attending the assembly. "We get at least a two-thirds [affirmative] vote or anything having to do with democracy and human rights."

Four member-countries — Chile, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay — were singled out in one way or another in the commission's report and in the resulting resolutions.

Panama was congratulated for inviting the commission to visit there, for cooperating with its inquiry and for taking measures to put its recommendations into effect.

More than two years ago, Paraguay invited the commission to visit there, but has not yet agreed on a suitable date. The assembly urged it to fix the date and reiterated "the necessity that the government of Paraguay respect human rights."

The assembly asked Chile to lift its state of emergency laws, make it easier for exiles to come back, restore elections and generally "to intensify its adoption and implementation of measures necessary to preserve and ensure the full exercise of human rights."

Uruguay, so far, has refused to invite the human rights commission to visit that country. The assembly asked it to "consider the possibility" of doing so and appealed to its military-backed government for "comprehensive implementation of the measures recommended by the commission in its previous report."

Impeding Investigations

A separate resolution by the assembly urged countries where persons have disappeared "to refrain from adopting or implementing laws that would have the effect of impeding investigation of such disappearances."

No names were mentioned, but Chile and Argentina have adopted laws criticized by human rights organizations as "efforts to sweep the problem of disappeared people under the carpet by declaring them dead."

In both cases, the laws allow persons to be declared legally dead on petition of spouses or other interested parties after a lapse of time shorter than the usual statutory period, which can be as long as nine years in some cases. In Argentina, the government can petition as an "interested party."

Both countries argue that the laws are "humanitarian measures" aimed at helping to straighten out inheritance and other legal problems of families of missing persons.

800 Missing in Chile

In Chile, there are about 800 documented cases of persons who disappeared after the armed forces overthrew a Marxist, civilian government six years ago.

Documented cases in Argentina number between 5,000 and 6,000 persons who have disappeared in that country's long counterinsurgency campaign against guerrillas and terrorists.

At Argentina's invitation, the human rights commission visited that country for two weeks in September, but its report is not expected until next year.

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Argentina Silent on Charges

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 31 (NYT) — On instructions from Argentina's military rulers, newspapers here omitted all mention last week of charges of human rights violations leveled against Argentine authorities in a report by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

But the same newspapers gave front-page display this week to an appeal by Pope John Paul II to Argentina and Chile for the disclosure of the fate of thousands of missing political prisoners.

Limits President's Power

Senate Passes Compromise On Carter Oil Quota Plan

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP) — The White House agreed yesterday to compromise legislation restricting President Carter's power to impose oil import fees and quotas, and the Senate quickly passed the legislation.

Mr. Carter announced earlier this year that he would use quotas to limit oil imports to 8.2 million barrels a day this year and to the 1977 average of 8.5 million barrels a day thereafter.

At the time, administration experts thought that such quotas would not cause problems for several years. But many experts now say that the quotas would drive up prices and be disruptive, especially in New England. The Senate Energy Committee voted 10-8 a week ago to let either house of Congress veto any quota.

The compromise that the White House accepted yesterday would require a veto by both houses. But Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., who sponsored the legislation, said afterward that it still made the imposition of quotas very unlikely. The administration accepted the compromise at least partly because it did not have the votes to defeat it. The compromise was passed 70-23. There has been no House action on the quota question.

Antitrust Exemptions

The import quota compromise was attached to a bill extending antitrust exemptions for oil companies to participate in an international energy agreement until next June 30. Under that agreement, a shortage caused by an export cutoff would be shared equally among 21 signing nations.

The House has passed two versions of the extension, one for 2 months and one for 18 months. Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., the House manager of the bill, would not say whether the Senate action was acceptable to him. The last extension was to expire today, and if the congressional veto mechanism is not acceptable to the House, Rep. Dingell may argue that the Senate accept a two-month extension and argue about the quota veto issue later.

Sen. Johnston argued that the compromise was a good one. He said that U.S. imports were nearing the Carter target. But if the president stopped imports at that level as he wanted to do, it could "cause a repeat of the crisis of 1979, with gas lines, shortages. . . ." Sen. Johnston said.

At the same time, he said, the White House would not be denied its ability to "carry through on its promises. We don't want to take away our credibility in international negotiations."

Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., opposed Sen. Johnston's amendment. "I don't think the national interest is served by cutting deals. Every time we cut a deal we weaken our ability to withstand the threat" of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Meanwhile, the White House has indicated its preference for one of two House bills on the powers of the Energy Mobilization Board that Mr. Carter has proposed to cut red tape on large energy projects. The issue had been the board's power to override state, local and federal laws impeding a project. The White House favored a bill denying it the power to override state and local laws and letting it override federal laws only if both houses of Congress concurred.

The White House told House members at an energy briefing Monday night that it favored that version of the bill, proposed by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, with an amendment by Rep. James Santini, D-Nev. Under a competing Interior and Insular Affairs Committee version, the board could not override any law, but it could go to court to force a decision from a local, state or federal agency. Majority Leader James Wright, D-Texas, predicted that the House would vote for the Commerce Committee version.

Meanwhile, the House Select Committee on Committees opened hearings on proposals to consoli-

Over Official Condoning of Police Brutality

U.S. Suit Against Philadelphia Quashed

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP) — A federal judge in Philadelphia yesterday threw out most of an unprecedented Justice Department civil suit that charged the city of Philadelphia and its top officials with condoning systematic police brutality.

U.S. District Court Judge William Ditter said that the government had no "standing" to file the suit because Congress had not given it specific authority to make such sweeping allegations against officials for subordinates' conduct.

Assistant Attorney General Drew Days, head of the department's civil rights division, said he would study the order for a possible appeal. Mr. Days and then-Attorney General Griffin Bell approved the suit in mid-August.

The government has filed criminal charges — and gotten convictions — against several Philadelphia police force members who beat blacks and Hispanics. But the civil suit was the first effort to go after policymakers to force institutional changes.

Justice Department officials said from the start that "standing" was a potential problem in the case. Judge Ditter's action was considered somewhat unusual because he was not ruling on a motion by the defendants to dismiss the case.

"It is clear that to recognize standing in the case would be to vest an excessive and dangerous degree of power in the hands of the attorney general," the judge said.

"This power in essence would permit the Justice Department to bring a civil suit against any state or local administrative body merely because the attorney general and his subordinates have determined that the defendants' operating policies and procedures violate any one of the civil rights guaranteed to citizens."

The only remaining part of the case charges Philadelphia with violating the federal revenue-sharing act by discrimination in law enforcement. Judge Ditter noted that that aspect of the case "does not even approach the mammoth proportions of the lawsuit which the plaintiff attempts to bring."

He also seemed to attack the timing and motivation of the department's suit against Mayor Frank Rizzo and other officials who are leaving office in January. "To put it bluntly," he said, "the government's timetable, in combination with its press releases, amounted to a stacked deck, the effect of which was to deny the defendants their day in court."

Sheldon Albert, attorney for the city in the case, said Judge Ditter's ruling means "the case is over." When the suit was filed, Mr. Albert charged the Carter administration with "pandering to the Hispanic and black community because they perceive a hemorrhage of political support there." He said yesterday he still feels "absolutely bitter" toward the federal government for filing the suit.

That bitterness has been apparent in the pre-trial demands of the city. Philadelphia attorneys asked to put on the stand several Justice officials, including Mr. Bell, who is now a private citizen. They also asked the department to answer 50,000 questions — literally — about the case.

In the suit, the department said that 75 persons are shot by Philadelphia police each year and about 1,100 civilian complaints are filed.

The government charged that city police abused citizens' constitutional and civil rights by beating or shooting them on the streets without cause. It also charged violations were covered up by intimidating witnesses and by ignoring such evidence as the videotaped beating of a handcuffed prisoner.

1 Day Added to Sentences In Texas Chicano's Death

HOUSTON, Oct. 31 (NYT) — Federal District Judge Ross Sterling, acting under orders from a federal appeals court to impose prison terms on three former Houston police officers he had sentenced to probation for their roles in the death of a Mexican-American man, yesterday gave the three what amounted to one extra day in prison.

The sentences that Judge Sterling imposed were each one year and one day, but they were set to run concurrently with separate one-year sentences he imposed on the three men last year in connection with a misdemeanor count of violating the victim's civil rights.

Furthermore, attorneys for the three defendants pointed out, the new sentences will render the former officers eligible for parole, which they could not obtain had their sentences remained at precisely one year.

Ruben Bonilla, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, termed the sentences "a shocking, obnoxious misuse of federal power" and urged the impeachment of the judge.

The three former officers, Terry Denson, 29, Joseph Janish, 25 and Stephen Orlando, 24, were found guilty in Judge Sterling's court last year of responsibility for the death by drowning of Joe Campos Torres, a 23-year-old laborer.

The Justice Department brought civil rights charges against the three after Denson and Orlando were acquitted of murder charges in state court.

Mr. Torres's body was found floating in a Houston bayou on May 9, 1977, two days after he was arrested by Denson and other officers during a late-night barroom disturbance. Testimony at the federal trial alleged that Mr. Torres was beaten severely after his arrest and forced to jump into the bayou by Denson.

After their conviction in March, 1978, judge sentenced the three former officers, all of whom were dismissed by the Houston Police Department within hours of the discovery of Mr. Torres's body, to a year in prison on the misdemeanor charge. The judge gave the three suspended sentences of 10 years, plus five years probation, on the felony charge that resulted from Mr. Torres's death. The Justice Department appealed, arguing that probation was not permissible in cases where the possible penalty was life in prison.

Earlier this month, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit upheld the appeal and ordered Judge Sterling to impose prison terms.



UPI

Richard Arrington Jr.

Black Elected Mayor of City In U.S. South

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 31 — City Councilman Richard Arrington Jr., a sharecropper's son, yesterday became the third black to head a major Southern city when he was narrowly elected mayor of somewhat racially troubled Birmingham.

Mr. Arrington, 45, overcame a 54 percent white majority of registered voters and defeated Frank Parsons, 38, a white lawyer-businessman and law-and-order candidate who was a newcomer to politics.

Mr. Arrington captured 51 percent of the vote compared with 49 percent for his opponent to join Atlanta's Maynard Jackson and New Orleans' Ernest Morial as the South's big-city black mayors.

Mr. Arrington's victory set off a night of wild cheering and honking by blacks in Alabama's largest city, which the late Martin Luther King called the country's most segregated city" when he marched here 16 years ago to protest against segregated public facilities.

Race appeared to be the overriding issue in the campaign. It was believed that some white voters' fears were heightened by pro-Parsons campaigners who warned that this city of 300,000 — its robberies in 1979 more than double those of 1978 — could become "another Atlanta." One advertisement emphasized Atlanta's black mayor and its soaring crime rate.

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Trend Slows Down

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP) — The number of black elected officials in the United States rose by 2 percent last year, the smallest increase in a decade, a new survey shows.

The study by the Joint Center for Political Studies found that there are now 4,607 blacks, including 882 women, among the country's 490,365 elected officials. Although blacks comprise 11 percent of the U.S. population, they represent less than 1 percent of the elected officials. About 60 percent of the black office holders live in the south.

Sao Paulo Police Kill Man on Picket Line

SAO PAULO, Oct. 31 (AP) — A striking worker was shot to death here yesterday during a confrontation with police, according to the head of public security for the state of Sao Paulo, Octavio Gonzaga Jr.

Under Brazilian law, strikes are illegal and picket lines prohibited. According to Mr. Gonzaga, the unidentified worker was killed when police tried to break up a picket line in front of the subsidiary of the U.S. corporation, General Telephone and Electronics.

U.S. Networks Assailed on Children's TV

Panel Says They Fail to Improve Programs

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP) — A special federal task force yesterday accused the television industry of failing to meet a government mandate to improve children's programming, and called on the Federal Communications Commission to force compliance.

The FCC promptly voted to study several alternatives to do so.

Based on more than a year of research, the report by the FCC task force said that, while the industry had complied basically with the FCC guidelines set in 1974 on advertising aimed at children, broadcasters had not complied with programming requirements set by the agency at the same time.

A staff recommendation would require broadcasters to air five hours of educational programs aimed at preschoolers and 2½ hours aimed at school-age children each week.

Captain Kangaroo

The report noted that only one network, CBS, presently offers the five hours a week through its daily Captain Kangaroo show. The other two networks offer limited weekend instruction programming for school-age children, and some short educational segments "but these never total more than 24 minutes a week," the report added.

In a statement released with the report, FCC Chairman Charles Ferris said that the findings were shocking. "Preschoolers are simply considered nonexistent during the week as an audience with special needs by two of three major commercial networks," he said. "And weekday informational programming for school-age children on most network affiliates consists of at best an occasional after-school special."

Mr. Ferris said that most Public Broadcasting Service programs aimed at children were in reruns, and, further, that PBS can reach only about 60 percent of the U.S. public.

The report concluded that commercial televison, as currently structured, was unlikely to increase voluntarily the amount of educational programming for children, "given the economic incentives of the broadcasting industry and characteristics of the child audience."

Minimum Requirements

Consequently, the task force said, the FCC should mandate specific minimum children's programming requirements for commercial television until pay, cable or over-the-air subscription television can be encouraged to offer more children's programming for parents to purchase.

The task force recommended that Congress improve present government subsidy programs for children's television by earmarking some PBS funding for children's programs.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has spent $50 million to fund children's programs, but the task force found that the commercial networks would not run those programs because advertising interruptions were prohibited. The staff recommended that the prohibition against commercial insertions in the HEW programming be lifted.

Obituaries

Gen. William Hoge, Built Alaska Highway in 1942

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT) — Gen. William Hoge, 85, who built the 1,500-mile Alaska Highway in 1942, commanded the combat unit that captured the Remagen bridge over the Rhine River in 1945, died yesterday at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Gen. Hoge was a native of Booneville, Mo, and a 1916 graduate of West Point. In 1918, as a 24-year-old battalion commander, he led troops in a 20-hour battle to cross the Meuse River. In June, 1944, he was involved in the Allied invasion of Normandy at Omaha Beach, and six months later won a critical victory in the Battle of the Bulge.

In March, 1945, he directed the crossing at Remagen, establishing the first allied beachhead across the Rhine, then led an armored division in a dash across Germany. He ended his combat career as a corps commander in Korea and retired in 1955 after serving as commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe.

Perhaps Gen. Hoge's most stunning schievement was the construction in 1942 of the Alaska Highway, extending from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska. The $110-million engineering project, built as a supply route for military forces in Alaska, was likened at the time to the digging of the Panama Canal.



AP

Sir Barnes Wallis

Sir Barnes Wallis

From Agency Dispatches

LEATHERHEAD, England, Oct. 31 — Sir Barnes Wallis, 92, the British scientific genius whose World War II inventions included the Wellington bomber and the "dambuster" bomb that destroyed Nazi Germany's Mohne and Elder dams, died here today.

Sir Barnes was knighted in 1968. His inventions did much to help win the war. His most famous was the "bouncing bomb" designed to bounce across the surface of the water to the inside of the Ruhr Valley dam walls in a series of hops. Sir Barnes first experimented by using a slingshot to skip marbles across a tub of water.

British bombers could not bomb the dams from the front because of the heavy concentrations of German gunfire. So it was decided to attack from the rear with the aim of breaching the walls and releasing a devastating flood of water on to Germany's industrial heartland below the dams.

Conventional bombs were not effective because they would be trapped by anti-bomb nets extending beneath the surface of the water long before they reached the dam wall.

The Royal Air Force had to drop the bombs at exactly the right speed, height above the water and distance from the dam walls in order to hop across the water before sinking and exploding beneath the surface.

The RAF breached the dams on May 16, 1943, but 56 British airmen died in the raid. When told of the casualty toll, Sir Barnes said, "If only I'd known I'd never have started this."

Among Sir Barnes' other World War II inventions was the Wellington bomber, Britain's chief workhorse in the air war on Germany. The Wellington was so tough it could fly back to base with gaping holes in its wings and fuselage.

Other inventions included the R-100 airship which made its maiden flight in 1929 and crossed the Atlantic.

In the 1950s he designed the first swing-wing jet aircraft, the Swallow. It was developed by the United States in 1962 when Britain decided it could not afford it.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Thursday, November 1, 1979

'Shape Up, Shape Up'

A truly unexpected result came out of the Kemeny Commission's study of the U.S. nuclear accident at Three Mile Island. A group that set out to investigate a technology ended up talking about people. The Kemeny report reached two principal conclusions, neither of which concerned machine design, communications networks, back-up systems or any of the other trappings of nuclear technology. In the commission's own words, "It became clear that the fundamental problems are people-related problems."

* * *

The conclusion stressed in the report is that the attitudes of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and of the nuclear industry must undergo profound and fundamental change. The NRC retains too much of "the old promotional philosophy" of the Atomic Energy Commission it replaced, and the nuclear industry has shown itself in too many cases to be lax, poorly managed and not up to the demands of running nuclear power plants.

The other principal conclusion grew out of a second-by-second analysis of the Three Mile Island accident, which showed that the equipment worked quite well but the operators did not. Of the many factors that caused the operator errors, the commission singled out one: Over the years, there has been an almost total preoccupation with equipment and a corresponding failure to appreciate the role of the human being in the nuclear system. Attention was paid to "large break" failures of equipment that would happen very fast and have disastrous consequences. These accidents could not be affected by reactor operators. However, the commission found the much greater probability of "small break" equipment failures, which would happen much more slowly and which *could* be influenced by operator action, to pose the greater danger. Because those responsible for nuclear safety had been "hypnotized by equipment," they ignored the human factor, and Three Mile Island merely illustrated the consequences.

* * *

Before the debate begins on the report's 44 recommendations, it should be said that in the short time allotted to it the Kemeny Commission did the job it was assigned and did it well. It wisely resisted strong pressures to reach a judgment on whether commercial nuclear power should be encouraged or terminated, rightly recognizing that this, as a much broader question involving economic, political, energy and environmental concerns, can only be decided as a matter of public policy. Unlike many previous presidential commissions, this one held itself together and preserved a remarkable degree of unanimity to the end. Its final report could serve as a model of the government report-writer's art: It is concise, clearly written, free of double-talk or jargon and eminently readable.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for its main recommendation: that the way to solve the many problems the Kemeny study found in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is to dismantle that agency and re-create it with a single administrator inside the executive branch. While no one can deny the paralysis that now grips the NRC, the Kemeny report failed to make a convincing case that the NRC's problems could not be resolved within its existing organization, thereby preserving the substantial advantages of continuity, independent status as a regulatory body and diversity of views and backgrounds provided by a five-member commission.

* * *

All in all, the Kemeny report held up a yellow light for nuclear power. It looked at the facts without bias, and to its own surprise found equipment that worked better than expected and a human system that worked much, much worse. Human failings turned up "wherever we looked," but none of them could not be corrected if the right attitude prevailed among those who design, build, operate and regulate nuclear reactors. The needed changes are in most cases obvious and reasonably easy to carry out. The need for properly trained reactor operators, for example, is a major finding — surely this is well within the capacity of U.S. society to provide. What the report is trying to do, in the words of one commissioner, is to call out to the system, as loudly as it can, "Shape up, shape up, shape up."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nuclear Whodunit

The belated news that a low-yield nuclear explosion, or some natural event uncannily resembling it, occurred in September somewhere around South Africa raises two unsettling specters. The first is that South Africa may be on its way to a nuclear bomb, though it must be said at once that there is no evidence except of a circumstantial sort. South Africa, which has never signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, is known to have the technological capacity and is believed to have the political motivation, and the explosion took place in its neighborhood.

* * *

The very thought that the ruling white minority in Pretoria would secretly equip itself with a nuclear bomb, especially after having promised two years ago that it would not, is chilling. It suggests a measure of defiance at odds with the conciliation that ought to mark South Africa's approach to its black subjects and neighbors and to the world beyond.

It is scarcely less painful to consider that the United States has spent five weeks intensely investigating this event and still cannot say just what it was, even whether it was a nuclear event, and who or what was responsible. There are explanations for the U.S. government's bafflement and they are not insubstantial. Yet their collective implication is awesome: It may be possible for a determined and wily government actually to test a bomb and avoid detection.

With no clarification, there will be guesses that the tester was, if not South Africa, then Pakistan, or Israel, or some other nation that simply towed a barge into a blind place on the globe. But there may not be a positive identification. To know that a country has acquired a bomb is one thing; not to know for sure which country is another. The mind reels at possible crisis scenarios. The limitations on the capacity of intelligence thus demonstrated will have their own impact.

Should the Carter administration have let the rest of us know about this event at once, if only to leave no doubt about its alarm over proliferation? The event took place on Sept. 22. On that day, you will recall, the administration was reaping a bitter political harvest from having released word of a Soviet "combat" presence in Cuba before it had all the facts in hand; it was being attacked precisely for loosing "premature" word. The diplomats were holding their silence on the grounds that South Africa could not be effectively challenged until the United States had nailed down its case. If there was cause for discretion then, however, there is now no escaping the need to express full concern and to keep the public informed about efforts to solve this deeply troubling nuclear whodunit.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Madrid Meets the Challenge

Following last week's referendum in the Basque country and Catalonia, the Spanish government can claim it has gone a long way towards meeting the [separatist] challenge. In both regions, the turnout, at just above 60 percent, was remarkably similar, as was the percentage of those voting in favor of what would be called "devolution" in Britain. The abstention rate was lower than had been feared, and the government is entitled to take considerable credit from the fact that roughly 90 percent of those voting approved its autonomy plans.

If the Basque extremists continue to press for full independence, which must be totally unrealistic by any objective standards, it is clear that a large section of the population now accepts that the government has gone as far as it can reasonably go.

The autonomy statute is much more than a symbolic palliative to local discontent with centralist rule from Madrid . . . That does not mean that Basque terrorism will disappear overnight. But there are a number of encouraging signs . . .

If the autonomy statute can be made to work, the Basques themselves will have to assume more of the responsibility for dealing with their own problems, and that is no bad thing. If other regions, as is more than likely, demand similar treatment, Spain could set an important example of successful constitutional change to other Western countries.

— From the Financial Times (London).

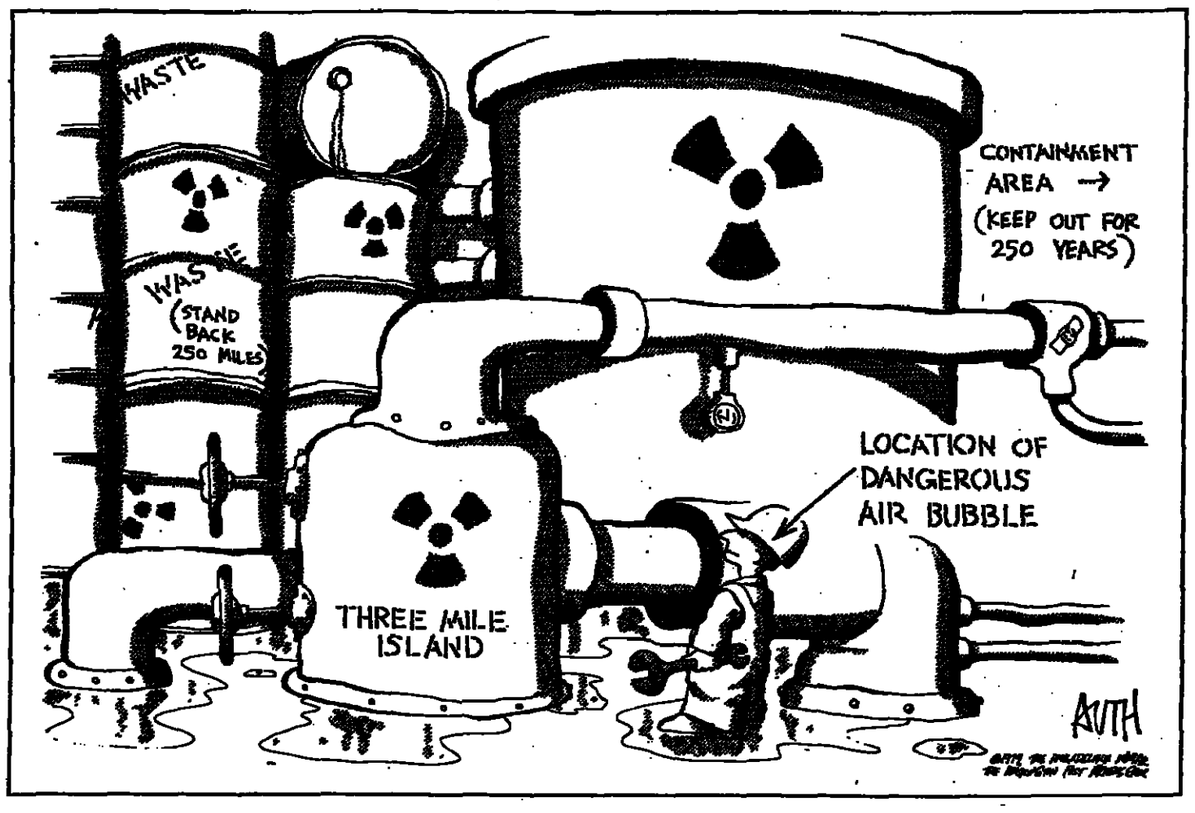
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 1, 1904

NEW YORK — Half a million people took advantage of New York's new subway on Sunday. So far everything has worked well, but the complaint is made of the slow rate of speed. From miles around, people are flocking to the city merely to take an experimental ride in the steel trains. "Subway picnics" for country people promise to become popular. Apparently just as many people are using the elevated railways and the surface trains as before. And from Laporte, Ind., comes the report that a German nobleman, Wilhelm von Elitz, has been appointed fireman on the Michigan Central Railroad, where he intends to gain a knowledge of every branch of railroading.

Fifty Years Ago
November 1, 1929

PARIS — For reasons obscure and mysterious, Henriette Brunot, of La Revue de la Femme, has asked five famous Parisiennes if they would pose nude for an artist. Four were decidedly negative. Huguette Duflos, dramatic star, would oblige a noted painter, she says, on condition that she was not asked to look at the finished picture. Mme. Tituyna, who has posed many nudes in tropic isles, refuses to consider the suggestion. Likewise the famous stars Vera Sergine and Yvonne Printemps — unless say they, a dramatist ordered such a scene in a play. This is not likely to happen with Mlle. Printemps, whose author, Mr. Guitry, is also her husband.



A Prelude to Chappaquiddick Bridge?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The date was March 26, 1958. Deputy Sheriff T.M. Whitten of Albemarle County, Va., was in his police cruiser that evening at the intersection of U.S. 29 and U.S. 250 bypass when he spotted a car speeding.

The officer gave chase. He pushed his cruiser as fast as it could safely go on dimly lit Barracks Road, but could not catch up. He kept the speeding vehicle in sight, even though the speeder may have cut his lights to elude the trailing policeman.

Sheriff Whitten saw the darkened car ahead duck into a driveway. He caught up and drove in behind it. The speeder's car was parked, engine off, lights out, apparently empty. The sheriff got out of his cruiser, carefully approached the vehicle and looked in the driver's window.

According to the officer, the driver was lying prone on the front seat, hiding. The officer told him to get up, he was under arrest. The arrested man identified himself as Edward M. Kennedy, 26, a second-year law student at the University of Virginia. Three months later, on June 16, 1958, Mr. Kennedy — president of the Student Legal Forum and in two months to be named manager of his oldest brother's senatorial re-election campaign in Massachusetts — was convicted for reckless driving and fined $35.

Rake It Up

So what's the big deal? Don't we all do some stupid things in our mid-20s? Just because a man runs for president, do we have to rake up much that's over 20 years old?

This story was first sketched to me a month ago by someone who called it "a psychological prelude to Chappaquiddick." It is worth examining to see if some pattern exists in Mr. Kennedy's life that shows a trait in his character leading him to run from reality in a crisis.

To check the story, I called Sen. Kennedy's press aide, Tom Southwick. He recollected "a speeding ticket back in 1958, 10 miles over the limit, $15 fine." That was true enough, but it was not the same incident.

Next stop was the files of The Daily Progress of Charlottesville, Va. The article about the minor speeding violation was there, but so was a more serious reckless driving story — without the part about Kennedy hiding, crouched in the front seat.

A reporter from The Daily Progress, Doug Kamholz, became curious and volunteered to do some checking with the reporter who originally covered the story, and with the local lawyer for Mr. Kennedy and the arresting officer. He did a thorough job.

Checking

Did Mr. Kennedy cut his lights to shake the pursuit? At the court hearing in 1958, according to a yellowed clip, "Kennedy testified that he discovered later that his tail lights had a short circuit. A garage mechanic testified that the short circuit was found a few days after the arrest."

Today, the Kennedy press aide, after checking with the senator and the local Charlottesville lawyer, E. Gerald Tremblay, informs me they stick to that story: "The judge determined that it would have been impossible to drive down that road without lights."

But T.M. Whitten, the arresting officer who is now a security guard, tells reporter Kamholz: "He cut his lights out on me and tried to outrun me."

Former Sheriff Whitten has no anti-Kennedy animus: "I don't want any part of anything for or against him." Indeed, he took offense decades ago at reporters who tried to sensationalize the incident, and wanted to tell the Kennedy family he would testify in its behalf in any libel trial. But then Rose Kennedy called him "and really got on my butt" to shut up; now he's neutral.

Differs

After Kennedy pulled into his driveway, did he hide? The answer from Sen. Kennedy's press aide is unequivocal: "I spoke to the senator and he informs me he was not hiding."

The cop's recollection differs: "He had gotten down in the front seat of the car," Whitten told reporter Kamholz. This was not information freely volunteered; the reporter had asked if "the story about hiding in the back seat is true," and the former policeman reluctantly set the facts straight on exactly where in the car Kennedy had been hiding.

Did Kennedy receive special treatment in court? Magdelene Andrews Poff, The Daily Progress reporter at the time, recalls seeing no Kennedy name on the arrest blotter, but discovered five warrants with Kennedy's name in a court cash drawer. The judge, now dead, "threw me out of court."

If you want to believe the Kennedy version of all this, he was innocently driving along, perhaps a little fast, perhaps with his rear lights out, when he was put upon and convicted by a pack of vindictive Virginians.

But if you believe the cop and the local reporters, as I do, a pattern of character emerges: In 1951, faced with flunking a Spanish exam, he panicked and persuaded a ringer to substitute for him, and for that he was expelled from Harvard; in 1958, with a sherriff on his tail, he panicked and tried to escape and was convicted; in 1969, when his companion drowned, he panicked and left the scene of the accident for nine hours until someone else discovered his car.

When in big trouble, Ted Kennedy's repeated history has been to run, to hide, to get caught, and to get away with it.

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Listen to U.S. Neighbors

By James Reston

OTTAWA — The new prime minister of Canada is Joe Clark of High River, Alberta — a place about the size of Plains, Ga. — and he will be meeting here in the next few days with President Carter.

It will be interesting to see what happens. When governments change in Washington, Ottawa, and Mexico City, much depends on how their new leaders get along together. They always talk in their inaugural addresses about "good neighbors" and the "common interests" of North America, and then tend to drift apart for personal or national reasons.

For example, President Carter and President Lopez Portillo of Mexico met at the beginning of their terms of office, clearly with the intention of ending the division between their two countries, but somehow fussed or came across one another, and added to the economic and social conflicts between themselves and their countries.

The chances are that Jimmy Carter and Mr. Clark will get on a little better. They are both "country boys," who came to power by defying the established powers in Washington and Ottawa. They are both comparatively young but Mr. Clark is 40, 20 years younger than his predecessor, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, actually the youngest prime minister in the history of Canada and now younger than any other democratically elected skipper in the free world.

Clark graduated from the University of Alberta with a bachelor's degree in history and a master of arts degree in political science, and still looks and talks like a young instructor in political philosophy. He defines his problems, however, even more precisely than most people in Washington, including Mr. Carter.

He agrees that unless the Western nations control the present rate of inflation, the whole democratic process in the Western world may be in peril.

He sees a difference between Ottawa and Washington on some things, including the control of central banks. In Washington, the Federal Reserve Board, now under Paul Volcker is independent, but in Ottawa, the prime minister and parliament are paramount.

In a private talk, Mr. Clark made these points:

- On the power of central banks: At the present time, he said, the government and the Bank of Canada were in agreement. The head of the Canadian bank makes "recommendations," but if the government rejects them, unlike the situation in Washington, it could force the resignation of the bank's director.
- On the psychology of the Canadian people: "It's hard to generalize about the attitudes of the Canadian people," Mr. Clark said. "The energy problem in Canada is one of just deep suspicion among the people of the multinational oil companies. We have a large number of people who in fact are working very hard now. They are also playing very hard, but I'm not inclined to go about lecturing them about this.

"I think," the prime minister said, "that there is in fact a growing awareness that we have some tough problems in Canada that we have not faced for a while, that we are running something of a risk . . . but that the attitude of the people has changed sufficiently so that they are beginning to face the tough problems of inflation and energy."

Mr. Clark believes — indeed insists — in the paradox that to achieve unity in a nation like Canada it is imperative to give freedom to dissenters who want to express their particular argument. It is only through this freedom to defend the views of a certain idea or region, he argues, that in the end, unity will be achieved in Canada.

"My own view," he said, "is that it is both necessary and wise to put some emphasis on the particular . . .

"We have had two very remarkable things happen to us in Canada in the past: One is very evident, and that has been the renaissance in Quebec, which is really an expression of pride and self-confidence. It has other more ominous implications, but in Quebec there is a pride that was not there before.

"The other has been a movement of economic strength westward and that is having something of the same kind of effect: There is a self-confidence in Western Canada now. People are complaining less about freight rates and looking for investments in the Pacific . . .

"I think," Clark concluded, "we should not diminish or trivialize the importance of this local or regional pride. You see, we have never had it — you in the United States were fortunate — there has been some sense of a national culture in the United States — there is not a Canadian way or a Canadian ideal or even a Canadian eagle in the same way."

And All That

For many months now, Carter has been preoccupied by the torments of East-West relations, nuclear arms and all that; and also by the tragic struggles of the Middle East. But always there has been this neglected area of our own hemisphere, and particularly of U.S.-Canadian and Mexican relations. When Pope John Paul II came here for the first time, he called it "the continent of hope," and maybe Carter, despite his political preoccupations, may remember the truth of this when he comes to Canada.

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Letters

OPEC Replies

The editorial "Castro vs. Development" (IHT, Oct. 17) is most unfortunate in that, while written presumably to attack Mr. Castro, it has, irresponsibly, I believe, blamed OPEC again for all "Third World distress." Without passing any judgment on Mr. Castro's speech at the UN, I find the assertion regarding OPEC naive at best.

By depicting the receipt of oil bills from importing developing countries as "sucking immense sums," it ignores the responsible efforts for OPEC to sell at lower than market realizations an increasingly scarce commodity, the alternatives to which are still far more expensive.

Many oil producers are making a financial sacrifice by merely continuing a high level production to satisfy the increasing demand of industrialized countries, even though it means to them the accumulation of depreciating paper claims, instead of the appreciating oil in the ground. Far from admiring such a sacrifice, the editorial blames OPEC for the malaise in Western economies which, you should know, is largely due to structural problems in these economies themselves. West Germany and Japan, while most heavily dependent of payments while the United Kingdom, a net oil-exporter to-date, is still in deficit. Among the developing countries, you can also find oil exporters, like Mexico and Egypt, whose deficits by far exceed those of countries which are totally dependent on oil imports. If we exclude the eight or so high income developing countries, which account for about 60 percent of total Third World oil imports, the incremental oil bill of the rest of the Third World is relatively small (less than $4.5 billion in 1979 which has witnessed a high price rise). Amounts of this order are more than offset by the larger aid transfers from OPEC to other developing nations.

While basically commenting on a proposal for increasing aid to the poor countries, the editorial completely ignores the most impressive aid record of OPEC towards the rest of the Third World. Though consisting of developing nations, some of which are, in fact, among the poorest, OPEC, as a whole, accounts for a total GNP that is half that of Japan and only 17 percent that of the United States. Yet, it has given in aid, in proportion to its total GNP, 10 times more than the Western countries of OECD. Saudi Arabia is the second largest donor of the world in absolute terms, and Kuwait is giving more than 10 percent of its GNP in aid, accounting for some $16,000 per year for everyone of its citizens. Similar achievements could be cited for the U.A.E. and Qatar. Such aid efforts in no way promote OPEC exports to recipients (as is traditional in Western aid) and are used, in fact, to finance imports from developed countries, thus helping their ailing economies as well. OPEC countries, which have recently replenished, for the second time, the resources of the OPEC special fund, are continuing to consider new proposals, like those of Iraq and Venezuela, to enhance their assistance efforts to other Third World nations.

You may feel entitled to answer whatever accusations Mr. Castro has directed to the West. In taking issue with his views, however, you could certainly do better than merely throwing stones against what has become by now the West's traditional scapegoat.

IBRAHIM SHIHATA,
Director-General,
OPEC Special Fund.
Vienna.

Economic Progress In Seoul

By Jonathan Power

SEOUL — Forget for a mom the assasination of South K ren's dictator Park Chung Hee. F get Amnesty International's list Seoul's political prisoners and reports of torture. Forget, too, memory of the bribing of U.S. c gressmen. Even forget the menac "religious" activities of the R Sun Myung Moon, the industriali evangelist. South Korea is a stu ning economic success.

South Korea is one of the sm handful of developing countr that has managed to grow at ra of over 10 percent a year, to sh its wealth reasonably equitably, abolish most of its poverty, to p vide good health services and e cation for a large majority of people and to avoid large slums. It is, moreover, one of few countries that runs a current count surplus with the Middle E

Most high-growth countries Mexico, Brazil, Malaysia, Nig Puerto Rico, Colombia, and Philippines — have not done As their wealth has jumped ah the societies have become more equal, the slums more omnipres and the poor more marginal.

At first sight, there seems to no good reason for South Kore remarkable achievement. The cou try has no significant reserves natural resources. Its populati density is higher than that of t Netherlands. Most of its factorie and much of its housing were d stroyed during the Korean war 1953, at the end of the war, Sou Korea was one of the poorest dev oping countries, not much mo than a subsistence economy.

There can be no question that has succeeded. Since the Kore war, per capita income has triple Exports, principally of manufac tured goods, have risen from $4 million in 1961 to nearly $13 billio today. More than 2 million ne jobs were created in the industri sector in this time. Unemployme has gone down from over 8 percen to around 5 percent. With the sam population as the Philippines an Thailand, it has a GNP 50 percen larger than the former and 75 per cent larger than the latter. The se cret? — surely there must be one since the accomplishment is so rare. This week at Kyung Hee Universi ty, a meeting sponsored by the Club of Rome has sought to seek out the answer.

Historically, South Korea had one or two assets. There were n strong religious or regional differ ences, no deeply entrenched class or caste structures. Moreover, in the late 1940s, there was a bold pro gram of land reform, fixing the ceil ing on individual landholdings at mere six hectares.

Three-quarters of the cultivate land was redistributed. The pea ants were liberated and agricultura yields shot up and now average about one-third more than the rest of Southeast Asia.

Without doubt, too, a major fac tor was the U.S. involvement. Few other countries have had a super power committed so single-minded ly to making them succeed. The in flow of foreign grants and loans in the 1960s was enormous, close to 3 percent of all investment.

Nevertheless, although its histori cal inheritance was unusual, it is particular set of policy initiatives in the 1960s and the 1970s that has pushed the economy to its present flight of success. Most central of all has been its expansion of labor in tensive manufacturing for export.

No one needs to be told about South Korean television sets, shoes and textiles. What is often overlooked, however, is South Korea's fast buildup of exports of steel, petrochemicals, tankers, machinery and rifles. Soon it expects to export such military hardware as rockets and tanks.

Despite the increased technical complexity of the final product, the emphasis has continued to remain on the low use of capital and a high degree of labor intensiveness.

If one wants to know why so few other countries have emulated South Korea's success it is because they have ignored land reform, ig nored exports and ignored the great potential for old-fashioned methods of using large numbers of people productively even in an essentially sophisticated business.

South Korea looks well on the way to becoming a major industrial economy by 1990. If so, it will be the first country to have travelled the full route from underdevelop ment to development, from rags to riches, within the working life of one generation, a mere 30 years.

A visitor to Seoul looks at the gray architecture, the concrete flyovers, the National Assembly building with its rubber stamp, and the president's empty mansion with its praetorian guard, and reminds himself of the price at which this "success" has been bought. South Korea, materially well-watered, is politically arid, statistically prolific, but spiritually thwarted. The hard est part has yet to come.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Lee W. Huebner

Editor
Mort Rosenblum

Managing Editor
William R. Holden

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
179/181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday.
In U.S.A.—Subscription price $255 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Commission Paritaire No 34 231.



MIRRORING THE SUN — Workers fix mirror elements to a heliostat located on Weissfluh mountain in eastern Switzerland. The device is part of a two-year experiment in solar power by the Swiss Center of Atomic Research.

Associated Press

Theater in Paris

Remarkable Tableaus of 'Edison' Cast Light on the Wizard of Menlo Park

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 31 (IHT) — Robert Wilson's latest "opera," "Edison" (at the Theatre de Paris) is something that delights the eye and stirs the imagination.

Wilson is a theatrical illusionist. He rings up the curtain on ravishing proscenium pictures, perfect in detail and composition, and lets his audiences make of them what they will. The hypnotic spell of his mise-en-scene sets some to dreaming, lulled as they are by the visual feast with its phantasmal figures and its phantasmal flow. Others want to know what's what. They search for dramatic progress, trying to piece together his puzzles. What is the evasive logic of these series of remarkable tableaus? How are they related? What are the hidden secrets of the scenario?

"Edison" purports to be a biography of the Menlo Park wizard, but rather it is Wilson's concept of light-bringers to America.

At the start there is Lafayette's declaration of the Rights of Man made to George Washington at the latter's Mount Vernon residence. Washington, however, might be mistaken for a black butler. We move to Edison's laboratory and to the lawn of his home, to gas lamps being electrified, to the gala introduction of electricity to the Paris Opera in 1881, when the French writer, Villiers de l'Isle Adam, dedicated a book to the inventor. When Edison died in 1931 all the lights in the United States were turned off in tribute. The electric torch of the Statue of Liberty was extinguished for the first and only time. It is on this vision that the "opera" concludes.

Incidents of Edison's career are included and some repeated. Boxed on both ears as a hopeless scholar Edison was deaf for the rest of his life. When Einstein telephoned him from Berlin he took the call, but he could not make out the message. For Westinghouse he invented the electric chair, which Sing Sing put into operation. He did not invent the movies, but he experimented on their development. He even tried to make them talk, sychronizing them with a phonograph, but thought the experiment worthless. In 1926 when he inspected the Vitaphone he announced that talkies were only a passing fad. How many cineastes regret that his prophecy proved incorrect!

He was ever a practical man and stated that he was uninterested in anything that did not make money. This remark is cited significantly for he was a product of capitalistic society and he knew its rules. He was an agnostic and said so frequently to the horror of the pious and the clergy. His deafness was not complete. He loved music and many a famous singer came to sing for him and be recorded.

Wilson's portrait is in a sense abstract. To demand of it a literal explanation is akin to wanting to know the meaning of a Persian rug's design. It has countless surprises and a satirical humor. There are snatches of American slang and slogans. Theodore Roosevelt in teddy-bear head-mask and goggles appears in the 1890s and early-20th-century sequences. Although the subtitle calls it an opera, there is nothing operatic. A gentle piano rendition accompanies the two first acts and later popular tunes of 1900 are faintly heard and "A Bicycle Built for Two" is whistled and TR executes a few steps to "Getting To Know You."

Wilson's scheme of mise-en-scene and atmospheric illumination are on a scale now banished for their costliness from the American commercial theater.

The fruits of his research are on exhibit in "Edison," with its Paris Opera gala, the colonial mansion facade against the black night, the emerald sword before the inventor's home and the players in their white summer linen, the ghostly, fading vision of the Statue of Liberty in the vaulted blue. As a showman he is exceptionally generous. He gives something to look at and something to think about.

* * *

Rainer Werner Fassbinder, the German movie director, has distilled a psychological drama from one of his movies and Dominique Quehec of the Amiens Maison de la Culture has brought her production of "Les Larmes ameres de Petra von Kant" to the Salle Gemier. It is an absorbing play, intelligently written and maneuvered, though its current presentation is a trifle too languid in pace. A general tightening and some editing would improve it.

A high-born couturiere, wealthy and famous, the mother of a schoolgirl daughter by an estranged husband, is beset in middle life by an obsession for a young woman.

Lesbianism was for many years forbidden mention on the British and American stage. The New York police actually raided the Gilbert Miller production of Bourdet's "The Captive" and threatened to close down Lillian Hellman's "The Children's Hour," which hinted of the tabooed theme. On the Continent the subject has been liberally treated by Wedekind and others and Fassbinder does not trade on sensationalism in the least.

What he has deftly accomplished is not a case history, but a consideration of the havoc wrought by one in the grip of blind passion.

Genevieve Page as the distraught dressmaker has a most difficult assignment, one that keeps her onstage almost throughout and often in a highly emotional state. Her performance is in the nature of a compromise. She meets certain aspects of the role expertly, but lets some others slip from her, her histrionic control giving way to the hysterical seizures of the part she is playing. Hermine Karagheuz as the cold-blooded woman who drives her crazy sustains the character firmly and Anne Wiazemsky is singularly impressive as the sinister, masochistic secretary who speaks few words but who seems continually to be on the verge of committing murder. The Fassbinder play is one of the season's satisfying sessions.

* * *

"Le Piege" (at the Edouard VII) is Jean Cau's French translation of Ira Levin's blood-curdler, "Death Trap," a New York and London hit.

As it is a mystery play bulging with ingenious twists, surprises and shocks, it is forbidden to reveal its secrets. Suffice to say that Robert Hirsch, a superlative actor, is its star, impersonating a sinister playwright on the hunt for curious crimes for melodramatic copy and that Stephane Jobert, who scored strongly as the distraught stable boy in the Paris production of "Equus," delivers another performance of high order as the dramatist's treacherous protege. The piece is of Grand Guignol cut, a thriller that will keep you on the edge of your seat throughout. Cau has retained its American setting in his version, though transplanting its action to France and Frenchifying its dramatis personae might have been a more sagacious box-office measure. However, with the clever intricacy of its plot and its vivid characterizations by Hirsch and Jobert, it is constantly attention-holding.

The London Stage

'Sergeant Ola' Is Quirky Comedy on Colonization

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Oct. 31 (IHT) — The Royal Court Theatre in Sloane Square is working up to its imminent closure for what Ambassador Walter Annenberg used to call refurbishment with an eccentric little piece by David Lan called "Sergeant Ola and His Followers," essentially about the colonization of New Guinea by the Australians, then the Japanese, then the Australians again and finally the tourists.

On one level, it seems to be saying that people who allow themselves to be colonized frequently and briefly, much in the fashion of a public convenience, deserve all they get. On another, it seems to be saying that the "cargo" longed for by the locals (anything that comes in a crate without prepayment) is rubbish, and that freedom has to do with more than transistors. On yet a third level, it seems to be about New Guinea's failure to find its own Idi Amin, largely because even a corrupt dictatorship needs more energy and ambition than is to be found there. Max Stafford-Clark's production is of a quirky comedy about self-discovery, one that could do with more work on both typewriter and stage.

* * *

At a time of general theatrical gloom, the opening of a new theater (or to be strictly accurate the replacement of one demolished six years ago and 50 yards away) shines like a good deed in a naughty Arts Council world.

A huge welcome, therefore to the Lyric, and let not the fact that it is on Broadway deter you: the Broadway in question is Hammersmith's, and the theater is to be found atop an impressive new building complete with its own piazzas, to say nothing of a low-priced restaurant.

The main stage, lovingly restored to its original 1895 plaster-and-gilt glory, consists of a high stage arch housing a wide proscenium facing out into a traditional late-Victorian auditorium, red plush seats, boxes and all.

David Giles's choice of "You Never Can Tell" as an inaugural production is historically right (it dates from 1896) if theatrically a little disappointing: of all Shaw's early work it remains resolutely the most trivial, a good one-acter in desperate need of some action to fill out the other three acts and forever hovering at the outer edges of Oscar Wilde as though Shaw were convinced that imitation is the sincerest form of dismissal.

Nor does a leaden start to the first act inspire confidence; the play desperately needs a lightness of touch which seems lacking from the performances of Peter Egan as valentine and Lynsey Baxter and David Dixon as the horrendous Clandon children. Even Sian Phillips as their mother seems in unusually low gear until the blessed arrival of Paul Rogers, in a performance (as the waiter) which confirms his claim to be our leading Shavian.

He alone seems to have come to terms with the pace and style that the proscenium arch demands, and he alone transforms what might too easily have become an evening at Madame Tussaud's into a showcase production. By its closing minutes it is a considerable joy to behold, not least because of Kenneth Mellor's superlative marine hotel set. A slow start, but one to be welcomed for all that.

* * *

At the other Lyric, the one on Shaftesbury Avenue, Roger Hall's "Middle Age Spread" is that theatrical rarity, a smash hit from New Zealand, where Hall would appear to be the local Ayckbourn. His comedy of menopausal angst tends to be a bit rootless, which probably argues well for its success in theaters from Manchester to Minneapolis. True, there are one or two Thatcher jokes, but they have an "insert local references here" feeling, and the characters themselves are more stock than specific. There's the requisite sextet: a couple of teachers, one disenchanted one dedicated, and a thrusting businessman, plus their wives, most of whom get allocated a flashback to indicate their relationships prior to a dinner party which occupies most of the rest of the evening.

Not a lot happens. A couple of unseen children get in the family way, affairs are started and broken off, the dedicated teacher achieves a headmastership, the disenchanted one sinks further into the whiskey. Life goes on. That, in fact, would appear to be Hall's principal dramatic point, if not his only one, though along the way we do get a couple of splendid performances from Richard Briers doing his usual eager beaver and Paul Eddington who does a marvellously disillusioned drunk.

Dance

Kibbutz Unit Promising

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Oct. 31 (IHT) — Dancers who train regularly four days each week and work the other three on their respective kibbutzim are the basis of the Kibbutz Dance Company from Israel, now on their first tour of Britain and moving next week to the Netherlands and Belgium. The company was formed 10 years ago as a pioneering venture by Yehudit Arnon, and her tireless work since then as director and as one of the choreographers has earned the praises of many famous names in dance, like Jerome Robbins and Robert Cohan.

Through the latter she forged strong links with the London School of Contemporary Dance, which sent a teacher, and where three of her own dancers have studied. Much of the Kibbutz Company's work is accordingly in a mainstream of modern dance derived from Martha Graham, but with a strong infusion of classical technique as well, which at times produces a curious amalgam of styles.

For instance, her own latest ballet, "The Weave," which was premiered during the current English tour, is a good deal more classical than contemporary in character, in spite of being danced in bare feet by the four girls concerned, whose movements allude to the warp and weft of what seems to be their fabric of experience. A counterpart male dance, "Three Men," is a strong contrast in its more sculptured images of contemporary character.

The dancers, numbering eight on this tour and sometimes going up to 12, represent the cream of talent from more than a hundred dance studios now active among the kibbutzim, and are taught by Mrs. Arnon and various distinguished guests at the company base at Kibbutz Ga'aton, in western Galilee. At the University of London's Logan Hall, in two programs of four works each, they were attractive to watch as well as accomplished.

Indeed, they deserved more interesting choreography than some of their works, which appeared shallow and portentous at the same time, making too little of the music to which they were set. A notable exception was "The Shedding of Leaves" by Don Asker, with Japanese music by Toru Takemitsu like an Oriental September song, and a variety of expressive character in the dancers and their relationships.

Two duets were also impressively danced — by Timna Veriel and Zichri Dagan in "Meditations on a Broken Line" by Heda Oren, and by Martha Reifeld and Mike Levine in Arnon's own "Seed and Shell." "Triplets Trip" brought agreeably zany comedy from Efrat Livni and two male partners, but the company will need more inventive repertory and keener musical sensibility if it is to to develop further.

After playing Leeds, Glasgow and Stirling the Kibbutz Dance Company will move to the Continent to open in Amsterdam Nov. 7.

Sharps and Flats

WEST BERLIN — Aviator is at the Kant-Kino Nov. 1 at 8 p.m.; Gary Burton and Chick Corea top the bill at the Philharmonie Nov. 2 at 6 and 10 p.m.; Lionel Hampton and his band, Ernestine Anderson, the Ray Brown trio and the Tants Thielemann quartet will be at the Philharmonie Nov. 3 at 5 and 10 p.m.; Leonard Cohen at the International Conference Center Nov. 5 at 8, followed the next night by the Dave Brubeck quartet, featuring Gerry Mulligan,, also at 8. Gong will be at the Metropol on Nov. 6 at 8 p.m.

ON TOUR — After Berlin, Lionel Hampton continuing his swing through Europe, will be in Belgrade Nov. 4; Zagreb the 6th and Milan the 7th. The American Country Music Festival is in Hannover Nov. 1 at the Kuppelsaal; the following night in Mannheim at the Maxarthalle; Karlsruhe the 3d at the Schwarzwaldhalle; Duesseldorf the 4th at the Philippshalle; Muenster the 5th at the Muensterlandhalle; Bochum the 6th at the Ruhrlandhalle; West Berlin the 7th at the Deutschlandhalle; Munich the 8th at the Circus-Krone-Bau and finish up in Nuremberg on the 9th at the Hemmerleinhalle. Superbromp is in London Nov. 1-2 at the Empire Pool and West Berlin Nov. 4-5 at the Deutschlandhalle.

LONDON — AC-DC will be at the Odeon Hammersmith until Nov. 4th. On Nov. 2 Chris Farlow is at the Half Moon and The Sliids at the Rainbow; Will Michael trio at the Green Man Nov.3-4, ditto Moody Blues at Wembley; Richard and Linda Thompson at the Rainbow Nov. 3 and at Fairfield Halls Nov. 5; The Four Tops at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane Nov. 4; Boomtown Rats at the Rainbow Nov. 4-6; Lena Lovich at the Palais de Dance Nov. 6 and the Humphrey Lyttelton Band at Fairfield Halls, also on the 6th.

MONTE CARLO — Salena Jones tops the bill at the Cabaret du Casino Nov. 1 at 9 p.m.

PARIS — Benny Waters is featured at the Caveau de la Huchette Nov. 1-7; Chico and Van Freeman are at the Bilboquet Nov. 2 at 10 p.m.; Milt Jackson and the Sonny Stitt quintet at the Olympia Nov. 3 at midnight; Chet Atkins there on the 5th at 8 and 10 p.m. and Dorothy Donegan every night at the Hotel Meridien.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Why Prevent Heart Attacks

Research Shows Aspirin Helps Stop Blood Clots

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT) — Aspirin, hailed as a "wonder drug" when it was first introduced 80 years ago, is today a drug of extraordinary uses. By turning its main drawback — the ability to cause bleeding — to medical advantage, research has revealed that aspirin has potential life-saving effects for persons in danger of heart attacks, strokes and other disorders caused by blood clots.

Now new studies have shown that, in very low doses, aspirin can block the formation of life-threatening clots. Just half a tablet a day may be sufficient to protect patients from dangerous clots, the findings indicate.

Although the results will not be available for several months from a five-million national study of aspirin's ability to prevent heart attacks, theories about how aspirin works suggest that too high a dose was used for the test.

The three-year test of three aspirin a day among 4,524 persons who had already suffered one heart attack was begun in 1976 by the National Health, Lung and Blood Institute. However, Dr. Philip Majerus of Washington University believes that the study is using too much aspirin. The side effects associated with the higher aspirin dose could reduce the ratio of benefit to risk, he said.

Even without its new uses and despite a number of known hazards, aspirin, as one of the few pharmacological miracles that never fizzled, is ranked among the greatest advances of medicine.

"When you think of things that have absolutely revolutionized medicine, you have to put aspirin up there with antibiotics, general anesthesia and digitalis," remarked Dr. Richard Crout, director of the Division of Drugs of the Food and Drug Administration.

No other drug has been used so safely by so many people for so long and for so many different purposes. The American pharmaceutical industry produces 12,000 tons of aspirin a year for domestic consumption, the equivalent of 150 aspirin-containing tablets for every person in the country. Worldwide, 100,000 tons of aspirin are used each year.

Aspirin is the standard treatment to reduce fever, and it is by far the leading painkiller in the United States. In controlled studies, it has outranked many prescription analgesics, including Darvon and codeine. Most of the nonprescription competitors to "plain old aspirin" contain aspirin as their main and probably only active pain-relieving ingredient. The newest nonaspirin analgesic, acetaminophen (marketed as Tylenol), may be as good a painkiller and it may lack some of aspirin's side effects, but it also lacks some of aspirin's other benefits, Dr. Crout noted.

Unlike acetaminophen, aspirin is also the front-line treatment for inflammation, whether caused by illness or injury. Despite a wide range of newer potent prescription drugs, aspirin remains the treatment of choice to counter the painful inflammation of arthritis, not only because aspirin is so effective but also because it can be taken by most people every day for years without serious ill effects.

Aspirin's main drawback is its tendency to irritate the lining of the stomach and cause the loss of small amounts of blood. Every two tablets of aspirin produce a loss of one milliliter of blood, (20 drops) from the stomach.

A Mystery

Yet for all its long use and well-established effects, the way aspirin works was a mystery until 1971 when Dr. John Vane and his colleagues at the Royal College of Surgeons in Britain discovered that aspirin inhibits the synthesis of prostaglandins, hormone-like substances produced by cells throughout the body.

Prostaglandins have an extremely wide range of effects, including the induction of redness, swelling, fever and sensitivity to pain-producing substances. Prostaglandins are found in the "ooze" of inflamed tissue; they produce headache when injected into the blood and cause fever when injected into the brain.

The new understanding of aspirin's action on body chemistry explains not only how it produces its known benefits but also how it causes many of its side effects. The findings have triggered new research on both prostaglandins and aspirin-like drugs.

As it is now understood, aspirin inhibits the enzyme that converts arachidonic acid, a fatty acid in cell membranes, into prostaglandin precursors known as endoperoxides. Endoperoxides can be changed by enzyme action into various prostaglandins, including those that produce fever, pain and inflammation. Aspirin in the five or 10 grain doses commonly used can block the formation of these prostaglandins. It also blocks another prostaglandin called prostacyclin, a clot-inhibiting substance produced in the cells that line blood vessels.

However, in the platelets, the blood's clotting cells, the opposite effect takes place. Aspirin blocks the formation of a potent clotting agent called thromboxane that is also made from an endoperoxide. It takes only tiny doses of aspirin — a quarter to a half a tablet a day — to inhibit thromboxane formation, an effect that lasts for the weeklong life of the affected platelet.

At these doses, prostacyclin production in blood vessel walls is believed to be unaffected, and the body's natural protective mechanism against clots is left intact, according to Dr. Aaron Marcus, hematologist at Cornell University Medical College.

Side Effects Restrict Use Of Aspirin

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT) — Aspirin, although the leading drug in the United States and one of the most useful medicines known, is not for everyone. Because of its various side effects, for some people or under some circumstances, aspirin should not be taken or should be used only with caution under a doctor's guidance. In most of the following circumstances, acetaminophen can be used in place of aspirin for the relief of pain and fever.

- Aspirin should not be used by anyone with stomach ulcers, a past history of ulcers, gout or bleeding disorders. If taking aspirin increases a woman's menstrual bleeding, acetaminophen or some other drug made for menstrual pain can be used instead.
- Don't use aspirin in feverish children who have been dehydrated by vomiting or diarrhea or by the failure to drink enough liquids, unless recommended by a doctor who knows the circumstances.
- Don't mix aspirin with alcohol. Alcohol irritates the stomach lining and increases the amount of internal bleeding that aspirin can cause.
- Don't take aspirin if you are also taking any of the following medications: anticoagulants, strong prescription drugs for arthritis, oral diabetes drugs or antigout drugs, unless told to by a doctor who knows what else you're taking. Aspirin can interact with all these and possibly cause serious reactions. Aspirin also interacts with vitamin C. The vitamin slows the excretion of aspirin, possibly causing a dangerous buildup of the drug if you take several doses.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
39¾	29⅛	ACF 2.24	7.0	6	42	32½	32	32	—⅛
18⅜	14½	AMF 1.24	8.3	6	220	15¼	15	15	—⅛
25	13	AM Intl .28	2.1	13	102	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—¼
12¼	8⅝	APL 1	9.8		144	10¼	10¼	10¼	
42	33¼	ARA 1.82	5.2	7	35	35¼	35	35⅛	—⅛
33⅞	21⅜	ASA 1.40	5.0		247	28¾	27⅝	28	+½
12⅜	8⅛	ATO .48	5.3	4	203	9⅝	9	9⅛	—⅛
22⅞	17	AVX s .25	1.3	11	117	20⅜	19¼	19½	—½
40⅜	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.6	13	521	38	37⅜	37¾	—1⅛
24⅝	16¼	AcmeC 1.20	5.7	5	6	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
4⅞	3⅜	AdmDg .04	1.1	5	10	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
13½	10¾	AdaEx 1.32e	11.		70	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
6⅛	3⅜	AdmMl .20e	3.7	7	31	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—¼
36	30⅞	AMD n		12	109	33½	32⅞	32⅞	—½
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.7	5	694	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	—⅜
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans 1.20	5.7	4	60	21⅛	21	21	
3¼	2	Aileen			36	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
35⅜	23⅞	AirPrd .80	2.8	8	92	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅜
25⅜	15¼	AirbFrt 1.20	5.9	8	11	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
17⅞	11¼	Akzona .80	6.4	6	35	12½	12½	12½	
8¾	6⅝	AlaP dpf.87	12.		28	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
89	74½	AlaP pf 9	12.		z220	76	74½	74½	
106	91	AlaP pf 11	12.		z40	91½	91½	91½	—1½
97	79½	AlaP pf 9.44	11.		z200	83	82½	82½	—½
82	65½	AlaP pf 8.28	12.		z110	66½	66½	66½	+½
31⅞	13½	Alaskin .66	2.5	19	76	26⅜	26¼	26¼	—⅛
36	27⅜	Albany s 1	3.4	8	32	29⅝	28¾	29	+⅜
8⅝	6¼	Alberto .36	5.1	8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
45	31	Albrtsn 1.20	3.2	7	25	38¼	38	38	—½
42	31¼	AlcanA 2.40	6.5	4	x178	37	36⅝	36⅞	+¼
37¼	22⅜	AlcoStd 1.40	4.4	7	22	32	31¾	32	
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr .40	6.0	7	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
34⅝	18½	AllgCp 1.08a	4.4	6	39	25⅛	24¼	24½	—⅜
28⅞	23½	AlgCp pf2.86	12.		6	23½	23½	23½	
26⅝	13⅜	AlgLud 1.28	5.6	4	243	23¼	22⅞	23	—⅛
42	30	AlgLd pf 3	8.0		8	37½	37¼	37½	+¼
22⅝	19	AlgLd pf2.19	11.		3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
18	14⅛	AllgPw 1.76	12.	6	250	15	14⅞	15	
17⅛	13½	AllenGp s 1	7.1	5	55	14	13⅞	14	—¼
32⅛	20⅞	Allergan .60	2.0	11	82	30⅝	30	30⅛	+⅛
48¼	27⅜	AlldCh 2	4.7		471	43⅛	42⅜	42⅞	—⅞
13½	9⅝	AlldMnt .86	7.3	6	8	11¾	11⅞	11¾	+¼
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.1	9	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	
27½	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	6.6	6	72	24⅜	24	24⅜	+⅛
38⅝	27⅜	AllisCh 1.80	5.3	5	676	34¼	33¾	34⅛	+¼
18⅜	11⅛	AllrAu .64b	4.4	7	3	14¾	14⅝	14½	—¼
21⅜	14½	AlphPr .72a	4.4	6	30	16½	16¼	16¼	—½
60⅛	43⅝	Alcoa 2.80	5.3	4	197	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	—1
24⅞	13⅛	AmlSug 1	4.9	7	37	20⅝	20½	20½	
45⅜	35½	Amax s 1.80	4.6	7	209	39	38¼	38⅞	+⅜
60	43⅛	Amax pf 3	5.9		70	51¼	50⅝	51¼	+⅜
35¼	14	Amcord 1.40	4.3	9	232	32½	32¼	32½	+⅛
32¼	16¼	Amrce 1.32	5.2	6	138	25⅝	24¾	25¼	
48¾	23¼	AHess 1.40b	3.5	4	1134	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝	+⅛
107½	56	AHes pf3.50	4.1		1	86¼	86¼	86¼	—¾
14⅝	9½	AmAir .40	4.2	3	415	9⅞	9½	9⅝	—⅛
6¼	3⅛	AmAir wt			67	3½	3¼	3½	
20⅞	16½	AAir pf 2.18	13.		21	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	—⅜
16½	12	ABakr 1.20	8.6	7	120	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
67⅞	45½	ABrnds 5	8.1	6	92	62¼	61⅞	62	+⅛
32½	22¼	ABrd pf1.70	5.8		1	29½	29½	29½	+⅛
33½	29⅛	ABrd pf2.75	9.4		37	29¾	29¼	29¼	
35½	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	8.4		47	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
47⅝	32⅞	ABdcst 1.20	3.0	7	738	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	—1
16	13¼	ABldM .70	5.1	6	8	13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
41⅛	34¼	AmCan 2.80	7.9	5	100	35½	35⅛	35⅜	+⅛
22¼	18⅜	ACan pf1.75	9.2		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
7¼	2⅛	ACentry		22	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
32⅛	23¾	ACyan 1.60	5.3	9	980	31	29⅞	30	—⅜
17	8⅝	AmDistl			56	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+⅜
27	17⅜	ADT 1.16	6.2	7	14	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
23½	18¼	AElPw 2.22	12.	8	1077	19	18¾	18⅞	—⅛
36⅝	27¾	AmExp 1.80	6.0	6	1241	30⅝	30	30	—⅜
14⅛	8⅜	AFamil .60b	5.9	5	126	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+¼
22½	18	AGIBd 2e	11.		42	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
21¾	15½	AGnCv 1.44	7.5		14	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+¼
38⅝	22⅜	AGnIns 1	2.9	5	422	34¼	34	34⅛	
16½	9⅝	AHeritLf .48	4.0	7	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
22	12	AmHoist 1.12	5.4	6	1073	u22⅛	20½	20⅝	—1⅛
29½	24⅝	AHome 1.60	5.9	11	1001	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
131	110½	AHome pf 2	1.6		1	121¾	121¾	121¾	—1¼
35⅜	23⅜	AmHosp .80	2.5	12	521	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	—⅛
12¾	8	AmInvt .40	4.5	6	353	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
36⅝	18	AMI .80	2.6	9	207	30⅝	30	30⅜	+⅜
		AMI wt			3	24½	24½	24½	
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	1.0	3	236	7¼	7	7	—⅛
47¼	36	ANatR 3.20	7.7	8	113	42⅜	41¼	41½	—1
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	3.7	3	13	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
19⅝	10¼	AShip .80a	5.9	44	6	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅛
58¼	39	AStand 3	5.9	6	216	50¾	49⅝	50½	+1½
10⅜	6	ASterll .32	4.2	8	84	7⅞	7½	7⅝	—⅛
34½	23½	AmStr .80	2.8	4	465	29½	28¾	28¾	+⅛
59⅞	52¼	AmStr pf 5			5	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	+⅛
64¾	51⅝	ATT 5	9.4	7	2018	53⅝	53	53¼	—⅜
67⅞	54⅛	ATT pf 4	7.2		9	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞	—⅛
47⅞	39⅛	ATT pf 3.64	9.2		14	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	
49⅛	40⅛	ATT pf 3.74	9.2		66	41	40¼	40¼	+¼
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk .92	7.7	4	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
19	14⅜	AWat pf1.43	8.9		z100	16	16	16	
13¾	11	AWaSof1.25	11.		z100	11	11	11	
21	15½	Ameron 1.20	7.3	5	6	16½	16⅜	16½	
14¾	9½	AmesD .40b	3.4	4	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	
42⅞	27¼	Ametek 1.80	4.6	9	31	39½	38⅞	39⅞	+½
25¼	15⅝	Amfac 1.20	5.6	5	28	21⅞	21⅜	21¼	
40⅛	29½	AMPInc .76	2.1	11	355	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	—⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Ampco .60	3.2	8	50	18½	18¼	18½	+½
19½	10⅞	Ampex .05e	.3	10	429	16⅝	16⅛	16½	—⅛
7⅛	2⅝	AmrepCp		6	19	4¼	4¼	4¼	
24⅝	14⅝	Amstar 1.35	7.4	7	55	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	—½
43	29¼	Amsted 2.20	6.2	6	89	35⅞	35	35¾	+1½
23½	14¾	Analog s		15	210	20⅝	19½	20	+¾
18¾	14¼	Anchor s1.20	7.9	5	35	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
25	18⅝	AnClay 1.12	5.4	6	64	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
7⅜	5⅛	Angelica .34	5.7	6	41	6⅛	5⅞	6	+¼
19	8½	Anixter .40	2.7	6	46	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
33¾	18⅜	Apache s.40	1.4	12	92	29	28⅝	28⅝	
12½	6⅛	ApldDig		6	101	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
28¼	16	ApldDig pf1	6.1		1	16½	16½	16½	—½
11½	5⅛	ApplMg		8	46	8⅞	8½	8½	—¼
27⅝	17½	Arcata 1.12	5.0	6	268	22⅝	21½	22⅜	+1⅛
31¾	24½	Arcat pf2.16	8.2		1	26½	26½	26½	+¼
25⅝	12⅝	ArchrD .20b	.9	11	167	22⅝	22½	22⅛	+¼
11⅞	5⅛	ArctEn .10e	2.0	9	68	5¼	d5	5⅛	
21½	17⅜	ArizPS 2	11.	6	218	17¾	17½	17⅝	+⅛
13⅞	8¼	ArkBst .60b	7.3	63	10	8¼	d8⅛	8¼	—⅛
47¼	28⅜	ArkLGs 2.20	4.8	9	46	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+½
3⅞	1⅜	ArlenRty			107	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
10⅞	5¼	Armada		6	28	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
27⅛	17	Armco 1.50	6.2	5	390	24¼	24¼	24⅛	+⅛
35	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10	6.9		25	30¾	30½	30½	—½
19	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.9	6	97	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
26½	17⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.8	4	13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
22⅞	15¼	AroCorp 1b	5.3	5	9	19¼	19	19	—⅛
30¼	7⅜	ArrowE .20r	.8	6	66	25⅝	24½	25	—¼
16½	11	Arvin 1	8.2	4	110	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
26⅜	20¾	Arvin pf 2	9.5		6	21¼	21	21	
31½	13⅛	Asarco 1	4.0	3	947	25¼	23½	24⅞	—⅛
45½	31	AshlOil s 2	6.0	6	127	34	33¼	33½	+¼
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.5	6	157	17¾	17½	17¾	
22⅛	15½	Athlone 1.20	6.5	5	28	18½	17⅞	18½	+½
20⅝	16¾	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	7	46	17⅝	17⅜	17¼	+⅛
69	61	AtlCE pf5.87	9.5		1	62	62	62	—1
76⅝	49⅝	AtlRich 2.80	3.8	9	667	73¼	72½	72¾	—½
46¾	41	AtlRc pf3.75	9.1		z190	41¼	41	41	
91	58⅜	AtlRc pf2.80	3.2		12	87½	86½	86½	—½
20⅝	9½	AtlasCp			30	15⅜	15	15	—⅛
41	27⅜	AutoDta .64	1.7	17	383	38¾	38	38	—⅜
28¼	18½	AvcoCp 1.20	5.9	2	983	21	20¼	20¼	—½
56	39½	Avco pf 3.20	7.7		2	42	41½	41½	+¾
71	49	Avco pf 4.20	7.9		8	54	52	53	
21½	12¾	Avery .60	3.4	7	96	18	17¾	17¾	—⅛
26⅝	13⅝	Avnet .80	3.7	6	352	22¼	21½	21½	—⅛
56½	40½	Avon 2.80	6.7	10	542	42½	41½	41⅝	—1
21¼	7⅞	Aydin		11	91	17½	16¾	17	
		— B—B—B —							
63¾	10⅜	BAV Liq 52c			5	10½	10½	10½	
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg			16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Bache .50a	4.8	6	173	10¾	10⅝	10½	—¼
52	27	Bakrlnt .60	1.2	16	447	49⅞	49⅜	49½	+½
40½	17½	BaldwU 1.20	3.9	6	10	31⅜	31	31	
60	28⅝	BldU pf 2.06	4.6		2	45¼	45¼	45¼	
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp 1.40	6.2	5	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
48⅝	23⅝	BallyMf s.10	.3	21	4765	32¼	30⅛	30⅛	—2⅜
26⅛	21¼	BaltGE 2.44	11.	6	543	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
50½	42⅞	Balt pfB4.50	10.		z200	43	42⅞	42⅞	—½
24⅞	18¼	BanCal .92	4.3	5	72	21½	20⅞	21¼	+¼
19½	11¼	Bandag .60	3.8	8	83	15¾	15½	15¾	+¼
29⅝	17⅝	BangPnt .80	3.6	4	42	22⅝	22	22	+½
40¼	25	BanP pf 2	6.5		2	31	30¾	31	+2⅜
43¼	30⅞	BkNY 2.72	8.2	4	34	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	—¼
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	8.8	4	9	13⅛	13	13⅛	
30⅞	23¼	BnkAm 1.32	5.1	6	891	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	
48⅛	32⅝	BankTr 3.30	8.7	4	112	38⅝	37⅝	38	—⅛
28	22⅜	BkTr pf2.50	11.		10	23⅛	23	23⅛	+¼
14	7½	Banner .14	1.8	7	51	8	7⅞	8	+¼
58¾	21¼	Barber 1.60	3.0	12	42	53⅝	53	53⅝	+⅜
15⅝	10⅜	BardCR .36	3.0	9	137	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
21⅝	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.3	5	11	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
23½	14⅝	BarryW s.52	2.8	10	25	18⅞	18½	18½	—⅛
30⅝	23½	Bausch s 1	3.6	9	493	28¼	27	28⅛	+⅞
48⅝	35⅝	BaxtTrv .50	1.1	14	271	45⅝	44¾	45¼	—¼
10⅞	2⅝	BayCoIP			53	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+½
27⅝	18¾	BayStG 2	9.4	6	65	21¾	21	21¼	—¼
12½	9⅛	BayKCig .48	4.2	6	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
38	25⅝	Bearing .92	3.2	8	100	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
24⅞	19¾	BeatFd 1.20	5.9	8	379	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	—¼
51¾	41⅜	Beat pf 3.38	7.8		39	43¼	43	43⅛	+¼
29⅝	20	Beckm .32	1.2	16	389	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
36½	28⅝	BectnD .84	2.9	10	209	29	28⅝	29	
40¼	20	Beech 1	2.6	11	284	38⅝	37½	37¾	—⅜
12⅝	2⅞	Beker		14	163	10⅜	9⅞	10	—⅜
47⅜	24⅝	BelcoP s.80	2.0	7	121	40⅛	39¼	39⅝	+½
30⅝	19¼	Belden 1.60	6.6	4	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	5.5	6	2	6½	6½	6½	
22½	14⅝	BellHow .96	5.1	12	89	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
13⅞	5½	BellInd .20a	1.9	6	101	11⅛	10⅞	10¾	+⅜
19⅞	15⅞	BelCd g s1.52			28	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+½
30½	19½	Bemis 1.40	5.1	4	1199	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	—¼
45	33½	Bendix 2.84	7.0	6	69	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	+¼
32⅝	21⅛	BenfCp 2	8.0	5	319	25⅞	25	25	—½
46¾	38	Benef pf4.30	11.		1	38½	38¼	38¼	
4⅞	2⅝	BengtB		10	136	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	
7¼	3⅛	BerkeyP		10	93	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
29⅝	20½	BestPd .24	1.0	8	712	24⅝	24¼	24½	+⅛
25⅝	19⅛	BethStl 1.60	7.4	3	422	21½	21¼	21⅛	+⅛
44½	29¾	BigThr .88	2.3	13	59	38¼	38¼	38¼	
33⅝	14½	Binney .80	3.6	11	201	23¾	22	22¼	—¼
18¼	17	BlsFSL s		5	39	17¾	17¼	17¼	—¼
25¼	15½	BlackDr .68	3.4	10	422	20½	20	20	—¼
24½	18⅝	BlairJn s 1	5.0	6	50	20⅛	20	20	
25½	13¾	BlissL 1.10	5.9	6	25	19	18⅞	18⅞	—¼
27¼	20	BlckHR 1.60	6.5	9	198	24⅜	24⅝	24½	+¼
29½	18¼	BlueB 1.60	6.6	5	242	24½	24	24¼	—¼
14	5⅝	Bluebrd .28	2.1	8	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+⅛
6⅛	3⅞	BobbieBr		3	36	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
51¼	37¼	Boeing s 1	2.3	6	1256	43⅛	42⅜	42⅝	—¼
40⅝	23½	BoiseC 1.50	4.5	5	65	33⅛	32⅝	33	+⅜
28⅛	24⅝	Borden 1.82	7.2	6	189	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	—⅛
37¼	26	BorgW 2.30	7.0	5	64	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	+⅜
8½	4⅝	Bormns .20	4.4	3	49	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+⅛
24¾	19⅞	BosEd 2.44	12.	6	87	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+¼
89	71½	BosE pf8.88	12.		z1080	73	d71	72	+½
11½	9⅛	BosE pr1.17	12.		22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅞	11¼	BosE pr1.46	12.		25	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
14½	7⅛	Braniff .44	5.8	9	1274	8	7½	7⅝	—⅛
54⅞	20⅛	BraunC .80	1.4	17	617	u56⅞	55	55⅜	+1¼
29⅝	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.7	8	39	25⅝	25½	25½	
38¼	30⅛	BristM 1.44	4.3	10	487	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
44	35½	BristM pt 2	5.4		15	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	
35¼	16¾	BritPet 1.02e	3.2	7	293	32¼	32	32	+½
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	8.4	10	9	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.9	6	70	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+⅜
26½	24½	BkUG pf2.47	10.		1	24½	24½	24½	
23⅝	14⅞	BwnSh 1	4.8	5	93	21⅜	21	21	—⅜
19¼	7¼	Brown .30	1.7	6	11	18¼	18	18	—¼
28¾	22½	BwnGp 2	8.0	5	4	25⅝	25	25⅛	—⅛
15⅝	11	BwnFer .60	4.8	8	200	12½	12⅜	12½	
15⅝	10⅛	Brnswk .80	6.6	5	396	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
31⅛	24¾	Brnsk pf2.40	9.5		124	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—⅜
24¼	17½	BrushW s 1	5.3	6	45	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.7	6	223	19	18⅝	18¾	+¼
37¾	22	BulFo 1.80	5.8	7	15	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
16⅜	10	Bundy 1	8.8	6	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+¼
19⅝	16	BunkrH 1.92	12.		7	16½	16½	16½	—¼
29⅞	9½	BunkR .84	3.6	6	158	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+½
31	18	BnkR pf1.50	6.3		1	23¾	23¾	23¾	—¼
18½	15⅝	BurlInd 1.40	9.0	6	385	16	15⅝	15⅝	
65	35	BurlNo 2.10	4.0	8	344	53⅝	52	53	
7½	5⅞	BrlNo pf .55	9.2		6	6	6	6	
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.9		20	48	48	48	+¼
31¼	17½	Burndy 1	3.6	9	302	27¾	27⅛	27¾	+½
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL			273	4⅝	4½	4½	
78	64⅞	Burrgh 2.20	3.1	10	302	70½	69⅞	70	—⅜
25⅜	14	Butlrln s.80	3.6	7	27	22⅝	22½	22½	+¼
14⅝	6⅞	Butles		39	57	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—½
		— C—C—C —							
32¼	27	CBI Ind s		14	187	32⅜	31¼	32⅜	+¾
56¾	44⅛	CBS 2.60	5.6	7	732	47¼	46¼	46½	—1
10¼	4¾	CCI		4	39	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
60⅛	29	CIT 2.60	4.6	8	1550	57⅛	56⅞	57	+⅛
12⅞	8⅜	CLC .24	2.8	18	3	8¾	8½	8½	
16	7⅝	CNA Fn		3	37	13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
20½	13¼	CNA pf 1.10	6.5		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
11⅞	9½	CNA I 1.00a	11.		6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
58	47¼	CPC 3	5.5	7	59	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	—⅛
17	14¼	CP Nat 1.64	12.	7	10	14¼	d14⅛	14⅛	—¼
28½	14¾	CTS .80	4.2	8	97	19½	19	19	
50	26⅝	CabotC 1.60	4.1	6	203	39⅞	38⅞	38⅞	—¼
19	7¾	Cadence		6	40	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	—¼
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s		46	3246	18	16¼	16¼	—1⅞
24¼	13	Calthn .50a	2.4	8	164	21	20½	20⅞	+⅜
7⅛	2⅝	CamerB		6	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
27	17	CmRL g s.60	2.9		97	21⅛	20½	21	+⅜
35¼	29½	CamSp 1.76	5.9	7	329	29¾	29½	29¾	+¼
25¾	19⅞	CampT 1.08	4.9	8	102	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
34½	18⅛	CdPac g1.40e			647	29	27⅝	28½	+⅞
24¼	18⅛	CanMil n1.16a	5.3	6	21	22	21¾	21¾	
49⅞	36¾	CapCits .20	.5	10	168	42¾	41⅜	41½	—1¼
24⅞	18⅝	CapHold .92	4.4	7	640	21⅛	21	21	+¼
5¾	3¼	Caring g.07e			53	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
29⅞	18¼	Carlisle s.90	3.8	6	11	23½	23¼	23½	—⅛
61	50⅛	CaroCO 5	9.8		z220	51	50½	51	
8⅞	5⅞	CaroFrg .40	6.0	4	12	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
22⅞	17⅝	CarPw 2.08	11.	6	192	18⅝	18⅜	18½	
28½	23½	CarP pf 2.67	11.		10	23½	d23¼	23¼	—¼
35⅜	22⅝	CarTec 1.90	6.6	6	217	29⅝	29	29	—⅜
21⅞	16⅝	CarsPir 1.10	6.2	5	14	17¾	17½	17¾	
20⅝	13¾	CartHw 1.10	6.3	7	25	17¾	17½	17½	
34½	24¾	CartHw pf 2	6.8		15	29½	29½	29½	
8¾	6⅝	CartWal .40	5.9	8	x11	6⅝	6¼	6¾	+⅛
13⅛	6⅞	CascNG .88e	8.0	6	22	11	10¾	11	
19¼	14¼	CastlCk .80b	5.5	8	71	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
62¾	49⅛	CatrpT 2.10	4.2	7	862	50⅝	49⅝	50	—⅛
17⅜	10⅞	CecoCp .75	6.3	3	22	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+⅜
48⅜	38½	Celanse 3.20	7.7	4	44	42¾	41¾	41¾	—¾
48¼	42	Celan pf4.50	11.		1	42	42	42	
8¼	3	Cenco		13	213	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
31¾	14¼	Centex .25	1.0	11	37	26⅞	26¼	26¼	—⅜
16½	13	CenSoW 1.42	11.	6	2286	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	—⅛
20⅞	18	CenHud 2.08	11.	6	7	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
17½	14⅞	CenlLt 1.70	11.	6	67	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
48	40	CnlLt pf4.50	11.		z40	40½	40½	40½	—¾
27½	22	CnlLt pf2.62	12.		z250	22	22	22	
14⅞	12	CenllPS 1.36	11.	6	288	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
38¾	18	CenLaE 1.68	4.7	7	52	36	35½	36	+¾
16	12½	CeMPw 1.52	12.	6	32	13	12¾	12¾	—⅜
14⅞	11¼	CenSoya .84	7.4	5	32	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—¼
28¾	23	CenTel 1.84	7.4	8	42	25	24¾	24⅞	—⅛
54⅝	19¾	CentrDat 1b	2.3	14	331	44⅝	43¾	44¼	—¾
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel .60	8.1	6	20	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
19½	14	Crt-teed .90	5.8	11	14	16	15⅝	15⅝	
23¾	15¼	CessAir .80b	4.3	7	166	18⅞	18⅜	18½	—⅛
28½	19	Chmpln 1.40	5.8	5	1989	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
28¼	19¼	Chml pf1.20	5.0		8	24	24	24	+½
13¾	9	ChamSp .80	7.6	7	158	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
50	4	ChartCo .48	1.2	9	2217	43¾	40¼	40¾	—2¾
45¾	1⅛	ChartCo wt			982	37½	34⅝	34⅞	—1⅜
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf			431	22⅝	21	21	—1
11	7¾	ChasFd .76e	7.8		30	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM 2.40	6.7	4	184	36⅝	35¾	35¾	—⅜
14½	8⅛	Chelsea .60b	6.1	3	13	10	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
44¾	34	ChmNY 3.16	8.8	4	116	36	35⅝	35⅞	
22¾	18	ChNY pf1.87	10.		76	18⅞	18¾	18¾	—⅜
24⅛	18½	ChesVa s.84	4.1	10	65	21	20½	20⅝	—⅛
25⅜	20⅛	ChesPn 1.08	4.5	10	144	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅜
34⅛	24⅞	Chessie 2.32	9.1	5	83	25¾	25⅛	25½	—⅛
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw		10	142	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			10	28½	27	28½	—½
29⅜	23⅛	ChiPneT 2	8.2	6	18	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
6⅛	3⅝	ChkFull		5	140	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft		8	85	17½	16⅞	17⅛	—⅛
9⅝	4¼	Christn .40e	4.8	5	252	8¼	7¾	8¼	+¼
24⅛	14⅝	Chroma 1.10	5.4	5	270	20½	19½	20½	+1
11½	7	Chrysler .20i			979	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
4½	2½	Chrys wt			99	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—¼
22⅜	13½	Chrys pf2.75	20.		179	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
28⅞	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.5	9	49	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
30¾	27⅝	CinBell 2.52	9.0	5	4	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
21⅛	16½	CinGE 1.96	12.	6	198	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
43½	37	CinG pf 4	10.		z60	38½	38	38½	+1⅜
103⅛	83	CinG pf 9.30	11.		z170	82	d82	82	—1
25½	18	CinMil s .65	3.3	7	379	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	+⅜
26⅝	20⅛	Citicrp 1.30	6.2	5	425	21⅜	21	21	—⅜
80¼	50⅜	CitiesSv 3.60	4.8	10	436	74⅝	73	74¼	+1½
2½	1	CitzSoRt		1	101	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
22	12½	CityInv 1.20	6.8	4	1216	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—⅜
34	21	CityIn pf 2	7.3		11	28	27½	27½	—½
45	31¼	ClarkE 2.20	5.9	5	88	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	—⅜
32⅜	11⅛	ClarkOil .80	2.9	5	138	28⅞	28	28	
37¼	25⅝	ClvClf 1.40	4.6	8	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+¼
19⅛	15½	ClevEl 1.92	12.	7	231	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
11⅞	7	Clevepk .60	8.3	15	26	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅛
13¾	9⅜	Clorox .76	7.6	6	282	10¼	10	10	—¼
12½	8⅝	CluettPe .60	6.6	5	498	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅜
11¾	9⅛	CluettP pf 1	10.		6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
10	4¾	Coachm .30t			57	5	4¾	5	+¼
30½	12⅛	CstStGs .40	1.6	6	558	25⅝	25	25	+¼
30¼	17¼	CstSG pf1.83	7.3		15	25¼	25	25	+¼
30¼	14	CstSG pf1.19	4.6		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+1½
7⅜	5½	CocoBtl .44	7.8	7	133	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
46⅛	34	CocaCl 1.96	5.7	11	696	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	—⅜
23	13⅛	ClowBk s.88	6.2	5	52	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
15⅝	10½	ColeNt .72	6.0	5	5	12	12	12	
5½	2⅛	Coleco			114	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	14⅝	ColgPal 1.08	7.6	6	643	14⅞	d14¼	14¼	—⅜
10⅞	7¾	CollAlk .72	9.3	4	34	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
18⅞	9⅞	CollinF .32	2.7	6	56	12⅛	12	12	
28¾	19	ColPen 1.40	6.8	5	346	20⅞	20½	20½	—⅜
51½	30½	Collind 2.50	5.9	5	156	42⅝	42¼	42½	+½
110¼	65½	Colt pf 4.25	4.6		5	92	92	92	
40	25¼	ColGas 2.44	7.2	8	207	34⅛	34	34	—¼
57¼	52½	ColGs pf5.48	10.		1	53	53	53	
27⅞	18	ColuPct .42e	1.7	6	133	25⅛	24¾	25	—⅜
26⅛	20⅛	ColSOh 2.32	11.	8	69	22	21⅞	21⅞	+¼
106	93	CSO pf 10.52	11.		z490	93	d91	93	
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.6		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	—¼
54	31⅞	CmbEn 2.20	4.7	8	84	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	+⅜
15⅝	8½	CmbEq .07i			107	10	9¾	10	
27⅛	20⅞	CmwE 2.60	12.	7	311	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—¼
21¼	15⅞	CwE pf 1.90	12.		22	16½	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
22	16¾	CwE pf 2	12.		2	16¾	16¾	16¾	—⅛
102½	93	CwE pfB8.40	8.9		1	94	94	94	+1
27⅞	22⅞	CwE pf 2.37	10.		6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
29½	24⅝	CwE pf 2.87	11.		3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
93	81	CwE pf 8.40	11.		1	80	d80	80	—1
47½	35½	Comsat 2.30	6.1	7	270	38⅛	37¼	37½	—¼
26¼	12⅜	CoPsyc .60	2.6	12	5	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
22¼	16¾	ComPS 1.88	11.	6	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+¼
48⅜	28⅝	Compgr .28	.8	10	45	33¾	32⅞	33⅛	—⅜
17⅝	9⅛	CompSci		12	535	15⅛	14¾	14¾	—⅜
42	23½	Cptvsn s		25	316	40¾	39⅝	39⅝	—⅜
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.16	7.2	5	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
33½	21¼	ConeMl 1.80	5.9	4	38	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	+½
35¼	16¼	Congolm 1	2.9	8	362	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+½
39½	32½	ConnGn n1.32	4.0	5	104	33⅝	33¼	33¼	—¼
27⅛	17	ConnM 2	9.0	17	74	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
45½	24½	Conoco 1.90	4.5	6	565	42⅞	42⅛	42¼	—¼
18½	12¾	Conrac .80	6.2		26	13	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
25	21	ConEd 2.44	11.	5	x1423	22	21¾	21¾	
50	41	ConE pf 5	12.		10	41½	41	41⅛	—⅛
26⅜	21	ConFds 1.76	7.3	6	91	24	23¾	24	
64	54	ConF pf4.50	8.0		20	57¼	56¼	56¼	—⅞
28¼	19¾	CnsFrt 1.30	5.7	4	210	23	22¾	22⅞	—⅜
45	33¾	CnsNG 3	8.1	6	100	38	37⅛	37⅛	—⅞
112	99	CnG pf10.96	11.		z10	101	101	101	—1⅜
23⅞	18¾	ConsPw 2.36	12.	6	425	20⅛	19¾	19¾	—⅛
43⅞	34	CnPw pf4.16	13.		z80	33½	d32	32	—2½
46¾	38⅝	CnPw pf4.50	12.		z50	38⅛	38½	38½	
81	62	CnPw pf7.45	12.		z120	62½	62	62½	+½
24⅞	19¾	CnPw pr2.50	12.		10	20½	20	20¼	+¼
22¼	17½	CnPw pr2.23	12.		8	18	18	18	+¼
24½	18⅞	CnPw pf2.43	12.		18	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅜
17½	7¾	ContAir .30e	3.4	3	632	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—¼
8½	3⅝	ContCop		4	34	5½	5⅜	5½	+¼
27¾	22⅝	CntlCorp 2	7.9	5	108	25⅝	25½	25⅝	—⅛
31⅞	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.40	8.2	7	139	29¾	29¼	29⅜	—⅛
24½	19⅞	CntGp pf 2	9.9		112	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
49	40	CntGp pf4.50	11.		5	41	41	41	—⅛
30⅜	24	Contlll 1.60	6.5	5	405	25	24½	24⅝	
17⅝	14⅛	ContTel 1.36	9.1	7	120	15⅛	14⅞	15	
51	28⅝	CtlData .40	.9	7	724	45⅜	44⅝	44⅝	—⅜
30½	25½	Conwd 1.60	5.6	7	3	28½	28½	28½	+½
10⅛	3⅜	CookUn .07e	1.2	10	439	6⅛	6	6	—½
64¼	41½	Cooplin 1.84	3.2	8	39	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	—⅜
39⅞	31⅜	Coopl pf2.90	8.0		10	36¾	36¼	36⅜	—⅜
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab .60	2.8	9	325	21⅞	21⅛	21¼	+⅜
17	10⅛	CoopTR .80	7.6	4	3	10½	10⅜	10½	
23½	17¾	Copelnd .92	4.7	8	46	19½	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
21	15⅝	Coppwd 1.36	7.6	4	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
6	3⅝	Cordura .44	8.6	9	557	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
18	12⅞	Coreins .58	3.6	7	6	16	15¾	16	
65	51	CornG 1.88	3.2	8	130	58⅝	58⅜	58⅛	—⅛
30⅛	20½	CorrBlk 1.56	5.9	9	7	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
26	16½	Cowles 1	4.5	18	11	22	21¾	22	+½
64⅝	48¾	CoxBdct .75	1.2	10	44	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	+¼
13½	7¼	Craig .25	3.0	30	46	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+¼
36⅞	23	Crane 1.40b	4.4	6	10	31⅞	31¾	31¾	—¼
12	6⅝	CreditF .44	5.9	4	98	7½	7⅜	7½	
35⅜	24	CrockN 2	7.2	3	59	28	27⅞	27⅞	—¼
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18	9.4		15	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	
18¼	12⅞	CrmpK 1.04	7.1	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
33⅝	19¾	CrouHl 1.38	4.8	9	16	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
35¼	26½	CrwnCk		6	104	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
43⅛	29¾	CrwZel 2.10	5.8	6	144	37⅛	36¼	36½	—⅝
60⅝	32	CrumF 2.52	5.3	5	39	47⅜	47½	47½	—⅛
14⅞	7½	Culbro .60	7.7		7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
39¼	28½	CumEn 1.80	6.2	4	587	29¼	29	29¼	+¼
13	8⅛	CunnDrg .40	4.0	7	2	10	10	10	+⅛
11⅝	8¾	Currinc 1.10	12.4		59	9⅜	9	9⅜	+⅛
20⅛	11⅞	CurtW .80	4.8	7	177	17⅛	16½	16½	—⅜
29¾	17½	Cyclop s .88	4.4	3	25	20⅜	20	20	
		— D—D—D —							
12½	7⅜	DPF		3	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅞	4½	Damon .20	3.8	66	76	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
20	9½	DanRiv 1	6.3	4	51	16⅝	16	16	—¼
30⅝	25⅝	DanaCp 1.52	5.4	6	96	28⅝	28	28⅛	+⅜
23¾	15	Daniel .26b	1.5	9	49	18	17½	17¾	+½
49⅝	34½	Dartind 1.80	4.2	6	273	43⅛	42¾	43	+¼
49¼	34½	Dart pf 2	4.7		1	43	43	43	+½
74½	49¼	DataGen		11	2372	52⅞	50⅝	50⅝	—2⅜
48½	25⅝	DataTer .30	.7	13	257	41⅛	40¾	40⅞	—⅜
89½	48	Datapnt		14	137	80⅝	80	80⅜	+⅞
18½	13⅝	Dayco .56b	4.0	3	61	14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
44⅞	33¼	DaytHd 1.80	2.0	6	96	40¾	40¼	40¼	+¼
17¼	14½	DaytPL 1.74	12.8		41	15⅜	15	15⅛	+¼
77¾	68	DPL pf 7.48	11.		z80	68½	68½	68½	—1½
115	106	DPL pf12.50	12.		z10	107½	107½	107½	+1¼
41½	30¼	Deere 1.80	4.9	7	100	36½	36½	36⅞	
14⅛	11⅝	DelmP 1.38	12.	6	82	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	—⅛
47⅝	36½	DeltaA 1.20	3.3	6	487	37	36⅜	36⅜	—⅛
8¼	5⅝	Deltec 2.50c		24	34	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
14⅝	7⅝	Deltona		13	55	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
21¼	16⅛	DenMf s 1	5.6	6	29	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+⅛
26¾	16½	Dennys .88	5.1	7	30	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+¼
20	13¾	Dentsply .88	5.0	10	52	17⅞	17¼	17½	+¼
13	10	DeSoto 1	9.1	8	13	11	11	11	+⅛
15⅝	12⅝	DetEd 1.60	12.	7	402	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
68½	59	DetE pf5.50	9.3		6	59	59	59	
93	75⅛	DetE pf 9.32	12.		z260	75	d75	75	—¼
76	59	DetE pf7.45	12.		z100	60	59	60	+1
27	21⅛	DE pfF 2.75	13.		4	21¾	21½	21¾	
27	21⅛	DE pfB 2.75	13.		7	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+⅛
22⅞	17½	DetE pr2.28	13.		5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
25⅝	16	Dexter 1	4.7	8	18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
14⅞	8⅛	DiGior .56	6.2	5	54	9⅛	8⅞	9	
25	14	DiGior pf1.88	6.1		z50	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅜
24	20⅝	DiGior pf2.25	10.		2	22	22	22	+⅜
26½	15½	DiolCp 1.20	6.6	6	7	18½	18¼	18¼	—¼
43¼	30	Dialnt 2.20b	6.0	7	21	36½	36¼	36⅜	—½
27½	19	DiamS 1.60	6.5	8	867	25⅛	24¾	24¾	
30½	16⅝	Diebold .70	2.6	10	108	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+⅛
66⅜	44⅝	DigitalEq		14	1018	62⅜	61½	61⅝	—1⅝
14⅜	7	Dillingm .60	5.4	4	66	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
23¼	16⅞	Dillon s 1.08	6.2	9	17	17½	17⅜	17⅜	—⅛
44¼	33	Disney .48	1.3	11	159	37⅝	37	37⅛	—⅜
6	1⅞	Divrsfdln		9	75	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6⅞	2⅜	DivrsMtg			113	4	3¾	3⅞	
19⅝	10	DrPepr .68	6.3	9	682	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	—⅜
27	14	Documat		7	90	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
47⅝	34⅝	DmeM g s.50	1.3		78	38⅝	38	38⅛	
5⅝	3⅜	DonLJ .14	3.5	12	98	4⅛	4	4	+⅛
30⅝	25½	Donnly 1	3.5	9	28	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+¾
20	11	Dorsey .75	5.3	5	35	14½	14¼	14¼	—¼
29¾	28½	Dover s		10	14	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
34⅞	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	5.4	7	1540	30⅛	29⅝	29¾	—⅜
40	31¼	DowJn 1.44	3.7	12	158	39⅛	38½	39	
35⅜	23⅞	Dravo 1.28	4.9	7	113	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+¼
57½	35	Dresser 1.10	2.2	9	205	51⅝	50	50¼	—⅜
17¼	14⅛	DrexB 1.60	11.		13	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
20⅞	10	Dreyfs .85e	4.8	7	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+½
45⅝	37	duPont s 2	5.2	6	619	39⅝	38½	38¾	—⅜
46	38⅛	duPnt pf3.50	9.1		2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	—½
58	46	duPnt pf4.50	9.6		7	47⅜	46⅞	47	—⅞
20⅜	16½	DukeP 1.92	11.	6	918	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	
82	68½	Duke pf6.75	9.3		1	72¼	72¼	72¼	+2½
98	77	Duke pf8.70	11.		z20	78	78	78	+1
92¾	75¼	Duke pf8.20	11.		z500	76¼	75¾	75¾	—¼
87¼	69½	Duke pf7.80	11.		z100	69½	69½	69½	—½
28⅜	24¾	Duke pf2.69	11.		5	25¼	25¼	25¼	
101	79⅝	Duk pfM8.84	11.		z4400	80	d79	80	—½
92	74	Duke pf 8.28	11.		z250	74	d72½	73	—1
40⅜	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.6	13	187	38⅝	38¼	38½	+⅛
17	14	DuqLt 1.80	12.	9	113	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	—⅛
21¾	17	Duq pf 2	12.		z310	17¾	17	17	
21⅞	16¼	Duq pf 2.07	12.		z200	17½	17½	17½	
25⅛	18⅞	Duq pr 2.31	12.		z100	18¾	18¾	18¾	
27½	23¼	Duq pr 2.75	12.		z200	23¾	23¾	23¾	
82	64½	Duq pf 7.20	11.		z100	65	65	65	+½
11¾	6	DutchB .18	1.9		15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
7⅛	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.9	6	17	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
		— E—E—E —							
40⅜	24⅜	EG&G .60	1.7	12	203	36¾	35	35⅛	—¾
3¼	1⅞	EMI .19t		75	1937	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
27½	22⅝	E Sys s 1	4.1	10	46	24⅞			
21½	14⅝	Echlin .44	2.5	12	159	18⅛	17¾	17¾	+⅛
30⅝	23½	EckrdJk 1	3.8	11	220	26⅝	26	26⅝	+⅜
35	23⅜	EdisBr 1.32	5.5	6	881	24½	24	24⅛	+⅜
19⅝	13½	Edwrd .60a	4.0	4	28	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+⅜
22¼	13⅜	ElPaso 1.32	6.9	6	518	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+⅜
24¾	19½	EPG dpf2.35	12.		22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
12⅛	8¼	ElcorCp .24	2.7	6	16	9	8¾	8¾	—⅛
8⅞	5⅛	ElecAssc		10	68	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
28	15⅝	EDS 1	4.5	12	9	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+¼
5⅝	2⅞	ElMeMa		22	120	3	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅞	7⅛	EMM pf 1k			4	7⅛	d7	7	—⅛
26¾	17½	Elgin 1.60	8.8	6	54	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	—½
7⅞	3½	Elixir		14	74	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
39	32½	EmrsEl 1.44	4.4	10	546	33½	32¾	33	
23⅝	16⅝	EmryA 1	5.9	9	118	18¾	17	17	—2⅛
41¾	29⅛	Emhart 2.40	7.7	6	114	31¾	31¼	31¼	
14½	11⅛	EmpDs 1.44	12.	7	11	12	12	12	+⅛
5½	4½	EmpD pf.47	9.4		z100	5	5	5	+⅛
29¾	13⅛	EmpGas .50	2.1	7	3	24	24	24	
49¾	24⅜	EngMC 1.98	4.6	5	426	43½	42¼	42¾	—¼
21	13⅝	EnnisB s.56	3.6	6	13	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅜
27⅞	16¾	Ensrch 1.56	6.0	10	219	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	+⅛
107	100¼	Ens pf 10.32	10.		250	101½	101⅜	101½	+½
18⅞	12⅞	Entex s .80	5.6	7	78	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+⅛
23¾	13⅝	Envrtec 1	7.3	11	125	14¼	d13⅝	13¾	—½
24½	20⅜	Equitx 2.20	11.	6	5	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
11½	9	Equimk .96	10.	5	11	9½	9⅜	9½	+¼
24½	19¼	Eqmk pf2.31	12.		2	19½	19½	19½	+¼
23½	17¾	EqutG s1.64	8.1	5	25	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+¼
20⅝	15	EqtLf 2	13.	8	86	15	d14⅝	14⅞	—⅛
32	23⅜	Esmrk 1.84	6.7	6	291	28	27⅝	27⅝	+⅜
23⅝	8½	Esquire .70	4.1	5	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+¼
14⅞	10⅞	EssexCh .70	6.4	5	9	11⅛	11	11	
30½	23⅞	Estrlin .80	3.4	7	174	24⅜	23¾	23¾	—½
30	19⅝	Ethyl 1.35	5.5	5	22	24½	24⅜	24½	+⅜
24⅞	16	EvanP 1.60a	7.4	5	180	22	21⅝	21⅝	
14¼	11⅛	Evan pf1.40	12.		7	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
19¾	17⅞	Evan pf2.10	12.		2	18	18	18	
38	23½	ExCelO 1.90	5.8	6	41	32½	31¾	32½	+⅜
18⅜	15	Exclsr 1.77e	11.		1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅛
61¼	47½	Exxon 4	7.0	7	2439	58⅛	57¼	57½	—½
		— F—F—F —							
29½	22	FMC 1.40	5.7	6	68	24¾	24½	24⅝	+⅛
39	31½	FMC pf 2.25	7.0		11	32½	32¼	32¼	
10⅞	7⅝	Fabrge .40	5.1	7	44	8	7⅞	7⅞	
8	4⅛	FabriCtr .28	5.9	4	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—¼
7¼	3⅞	FacetEnt		84	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
36	25	Fairchd s 1	3.2	5	111	31½	31¼	31⅛	+⅛
13⅝	8⅜	FairmtF .76	6.1	12	36	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
15¼	9	FamDlr .40	3.3	7	13	12	11¾	12	+⅛
16	11⅝	FrWstFn		4	7	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
5	3⅛	FarahMf			16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
6¾	3⅛	Fedders		.399		3½	3¼	3⅜	
46¼	31⅝	FedCo 2.40	6.6	5	15	36½	36	36½	+½
39¾	21	FedExpr		12	134	36⅛	34¼	34¼	—1¾
20½	15¾	FdMog s1.08	6.4	5	57	17	17	17	
19⅞	15	FedNM 1.28	7.8	5	250	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
31	18⅛	FedPB .90	3.3	26	76	27¼	26⅞	27	+⅛
17⅞	12⅛	FdSignl s.80	5.7	6	36	14¼	14	14	—½
34½	26⅜	FedDSt 1.70	6.5	6	208	27⅛	d25⅞	26¼	—¾
29⅜	18¼	Ferro 1.20	5.8	5	112	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
13½	7	FidFin .60	6.9	3	35	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
34½	29½	FidUni 2.80	9.3	5	56	30¼	30¼	30¼	
37¾	22¼	Fidcst 1.40a	5.4	4	21	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
18½	9	Filmwy .20b	1.9	7	219	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
11	6¾	Filmwy pf			7	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
19	10	FinCpA .50	3.6	5	6	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
19½	11⅛	FinSBar 1	7.0	5	25	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
45½	21¾	FinlFed 1.40	5.0	5	52	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	—⅛
13⅞	8¾	Firestn .60	7.0		296	8⅞	d8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
21¾	14	FtChrt .80	5.1	5	441	16	15½	15¾	—⅛
21	14⅝	FstChic 1.20	8.1	4	1492	15⅛	14¾	14¾	—¼
40⅜	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	4.3	7	42	36⅛	36	36	
42¼	31¾	FtInBn 1.40	3.8	8	31	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+½
22⅞	8	FstMiss .40	2.1	19	230	20½	19¾	19¾	—⅜
33½	25	FstNBo 2.20	7.9	4	40	28⅛	27⅞	28	
25¼	20⅝	FNStBn 2.20	11.	5	17	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+⅜
15	9⅛	FstPa 1.32	13.	7	447	10¼	9⅞	10	—⅛
3	1⅝	FstPa wt			47	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	1½	FlPaMtg			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19½	10½	FtUnRt 1.20	8.5	15	60	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
8½	6½	FlVaBk .50	7.8	5	118	6½	6¼	6⅝	
28⅝	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.3	5	16	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
28⅝	19¼	FischM 1.40	6.0	6	17	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+⅛
15½	7⅝	FishFds .66	7.6		99	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
23	13¼	FishrScl .52	2.8	6	77	19¾	18¾	18¾	—⅜
12¾	7	FleetEnt .52	6.7	6	73	8	7⅞	7¾	—⅛
18¾	15½	Fleming 1	6.3	6	14	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
19⅝	12⅛	FlexiV .80	6.0	5	204	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+¼
15	11⅛	Flexi pf1.61	14.		11	12	11¾	11⅞	+¼
52	25¾	Flintkt 1.40b	2.8	7	212	51	50⅛	50½	—½
63	38¼	FlaECst		4	6	49	48⅛	48⅛	—⅜
28⅞	24⅛	FlaPL 2.40	9.6	6	163	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—¼
32⅞	26⅛	FlaPow 2.76	10.	7	117	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
40¼	20⅞	FlaStl 1.80	5.4	4	14	33½	33⅜	33⅜	+⅛
46	34½	Fluor s 1	2.2	12	219	45⅛	44⅜	44⅝	—¼
23	16¾	FooteC 1.70	7.8	7	67	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	—⅛
45⅜	36½	FordM 4	11.	3	776	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	—⅜
30⅞	17⅛	ForMK 1.56	5.6	6	302	28¼	27¾	28	
49	27¾	FMK pf1.80	4.0		1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1
13½	10¼	FtDear 1.24	11.		38	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+⅛
47¼	35½	FrtHow 1.32	3.2	9	24	41¼	41	41	+⅛
26¾	18⅛	FosWh s.64a	3.2	7	228	20¼	19½	19¾	—¼
14⅝	5⅛	Fotomat .25t		20	115	6	5⅞	5⅞	
40¼	24⅛	FourPhs		12	147	36⅞	36¼	36¼	+⅜
13¼	8¼	FoxStaP .68	7.5	6	20	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
44⅜	29⅜	Foxbro 1.20	3.3	10	82	36¾	36⅛	36⅜	+⅜
10⅞	5⅛	FrankM .30	4.3	4	289	7½	7	7	—½
50⅝	30	FrptMn s1.20	3.0	10	487	40⅝	39⅛	39½	—¾
18½	9⅞	Frigtrn .30	2.8	9	116	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅜
40	25⅜	Fruehf 2.40	8.8	4	169	27¾	27¼	27¼	—¼
15¼	7½	Fuqua .44	3.3	3	187	14	13⅝	13⅝	—½
14⅞	12¼	Fuqa pf1.25	9.2		7	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅜
		— G—G—G —							
13¼	9⅜	GAF .68	7.2	5	56	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
17⅞	14	GAF pf 1.20	8.6		32	14	14	14	
46	23¾	GATX 2	5.8	6	323	35½	34½	34¾	—½
39⅞	12⅞	GCA .20	.6	17	123	36¼	35	35	—⅜
14⅝	6⅝	GDV		3	63	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅜	3⅜	GF Eqp		8	37	3⅝	d3⅜	3½	—⅛
23¼	12¼	GK Tec 1.10	5.4	5	88	20⅜	20¼	20½	—⅛
28⅞	20	GK pf 1.94	7.9		7	24¾	24½	24½	
33⅛	23⅜	GamSk 1.50	6.1	5	46	25⅛	24	24⅝	+⅜
49¼	39½	Gannett 2	4.3	13	392	47½	46½	46⅞	—⅛
13½	6⅝	GapStr .38	5.3	4	26	7⅝	7	7⅛	+⅛
26½	15⅝	Garfink 1.24	8.3	5	25	15⅝	d15	15	—⅜
16¼	12¾	GasSvc 1.28	8.5	6	29	15	14⅞	15	
9¼	6	Gatewy .60	6.6	5	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
47¼	23⅛	GearhtO .32	.8	20	46	41¼	40⅛	40⅛	—⅞
37¼	23	Gelco 1	3.3	9	132	30⅞	30	30	—⅛
30	20¼	GemCa			10	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
14	9⅜	GAInv 1.22e	9.3		48	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+½
64⅝	29¼	GnAmO .60b	1.1	25	70	56⅝	55¼	56¼	—⅛
17½	6¼	GnCare s		16	199	15¼	14⅞	15	—⅛
25⅛	17⅜	GCinm s.68	3.5	8	36	19¾	19⅝	19¼	—½
48½	27¼	GDyns 1.20	2.6	7	540	45½	45	45⅝	—¼
60⅞	50	GDyn pf4.25	7.5		1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+⅛
55⅝	45⅛	GenEl 2.80	5.8	8	829	49	48⅝	48⅝	—½
37	28¼	GnFds 2	6.0	6	482	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	
47	21⅞	GnGth 1.56e	4.3	27	78	36½	36	36½	+⅛
23¼	9⅛	GnHost .70	4.1	8	27	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+⅛
47⅛	22½	Gnlnsl .80	2.0	8	933	40½	38⅞	39½	—⅜
14¼	10¼	GenMed .44	3.7	9	18	12¼	12	12	
30⅝	23½	GnMills 1.32	5.3	9	280	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	
65⅞	53⅛	GMot 6.30e	11.	5	1699	56¼	55⅛	55¼	—1
48	39¾	GMot pf3.75	9.3		40	40½	40	40⅛	+⅜
64⅝	52½	GMot pf 5	9.5		1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	—½
18¼	9⅞	GnPort .80	5.9	4	87	13⅝	13¼	13½	+⅛
18⅞	7⅞	GPU 1.40e	18.	4	661	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛
14	5	GnRefr		53	49	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
37⅝	24⅝	GnSignl 1.28	3.8	10	149	33¾	33¼	33⅝	—⅛
11	6¾	GnSteel .40b	4.7	7	6	8⅝	8½	8½	
30⅝	26½	GTE 2.72	10.	6	519	27	26⅞	26⅞	
27	21	GTE pf 2.48	11.		8	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+⅜
14	11	GTFl pf1.25	11.		z50	11	11	11	
14½	12¼	GTFl pf1.30	11.		z100	12¼	12¼	12¼	
93⅛	74⅛	GTFl pf8.16	11.		z2000	76	75¼	76	+1⅜
27	19	GTire 1.50	7.5	5	83	20⅛	19⅞	20	
5¾	3⅛	Genesco		16	177	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
24	18	Genst g s1.20			26	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	+½
26⅜	21	GenuPt s.88	3.6	11	18	24⅝	23⅞	24⅜	+½
30⅜	24	GaPac 1.20	4.8	8	641	25⅝	24⅝	24¾	—½
36¼	30	GaPac pf2.24	7.2		2	31	31	31	—½
24⅝	20½	GaPw pf2.56	12.		30	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
25½	19⅞	GaPw pf2.52	12.		7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
27¼	22	GaPw pf2.75	12.		10	22½	22¼	22⅜	+⅛
82½	64	GaPw pf7.80	12.		z60	63½	d63	63	—2
77¼	63⅛	GaPw pf7.72	12.		z100	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
44	21¼	Geosrc .80	2.0	11	x130	39¾	38⅞	39¼	+1
31¼	23¼	GerbPd 1.62	6.4	7	34	25⅛	24¾	25¼	+¼
70	33	Getty 1.40	2.2	10	287	65⅜	64⅛	64⅝	—⅜
11⅞	6¾	GiantPC .60	8.7	8	64	7¼	6¾	6⅞	—¼
16⅜	10	GibrFn .60	4.9	5	409	12¼	11	12¼	+1⅜
24½	12¾	GldLew 1	5.0	4	66	20½	20	20	—⅛
17¼	12	GiftHil s.92	6.4	4	12	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
28	23⅞	Gillette 1.72	6.9	7	199	25⅜	24⅞	25	
11½	6¾	Ginosinc .20	1.8	7	41	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
25⅝	14	GleasW .80	4.0	5	29	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+¾
28¾	10⅞	GlobMar .20	.9	9	109	23⅛	22½	22¾	—⅛
17	10⅝	GldWFn .54	3.8	5	453	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
24	16⅛	Gdrich 1.44	7.9	3	129	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
18⅞	12⅞	Goodyr 1.30	10.	6	664	13	d12⅝	12¾	—⅛
28	16⅝	GordJw .60	2.6	5	24	23	22¾	22¾	
30	22¾	Gould 1.72	7.2	8	167	24	23¾	23⅞	+⅛
41¼	25⅝	Grace 2.05	5.8	8	x247	35½	34⅞	35⅛	+½
39	31	Grainger .92	2.6	10	30	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+1
14⅛	10⅝	GranitVl 1	8.8		30	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+⅜
16¼	10	GrayDr .80	7.8	7	15	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
10⅝	5	GtAlPc			42	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
32⅛	22⅝	GtLkInt .68a	2.7	5	57	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+¼
27¾	21⅞	GNIrn 2.25e	8.6	9	24	26¼	26¼	26¼	—¼
40⅜	29⅜	GtNoNk 1.40	4.3	6	37	34⅜	32¾	32⅞	—⅜
27⅜	16⅝	GtWFin s.84	4.0	5	1177	21⅛	20⅞	20¾	—¼
16⅜	11	Greyh 1.04	8.1	7	557	13	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
2⅜	5-16	Greyhnd wt			104	1⅝	1½	1½	
10½	7¾	GrowG .44b	5.1	6	25	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
6⅛	3½	GthRty			21	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
21⅛	14¾	Grumm 1.20	7.1	10	109	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
22	20	Grum pf2.80	13.		7	21½	21½	21½	
12⅞	10	Guardin s.32	2.9	6	68	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
18⅛	11¼	GlfWstn .75	5.1	3	641	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
38¼	28⅛	GlfW pf 2.50	7.8		4	32	31⅞	32	+½
35⅝	22¼	GulfOil 2.25	6.7	5	3589	33⅞	33¼	33½	—¼
23⅞	8½	GulfRes .32	1.7	10	329	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅞
29	14⅛	GulfR pf1.30	5.4		5	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—⅜
27	15¼	GulfR pf1.60	7.0		20	23½	22¾	22¾	—¾
13⅝	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.36	12.	7	196	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
102½	88½	GlfSU pf8.80	9.8		z10	89½	89½	89½	+1
27¼	12⅛	GulfUtd 1	4.5	10	818	23¼	21⅞	22	—¾
14¾	6	Gulton .50	4.7	6	30	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+⅛
		— H—H—H —							
6¼	2¾	HMW		6	128	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+½
8⅝	4⅝	Halaco		3	29	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
29⅝	22	HallFB 1.34	5.2	9	42	26⅛	25½	25⅝	
84⅜	58⅝	Hallibt 1.80	2.4	11	247	76⅜	75½	75½	—¾
24⅞	17½	HamrP 1.40	7.6	5	89	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16	12⅛	HanJS 1.51e	12.		41	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
19⅞	15⅝	HanJl 1.84a	11.		48	16½	16	16⅛	—⅛
18	10½	Hndlmn 1	9.0	5	42	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
31⅝	14⅝	HandyH .70	2.9	12	25	24½	24¼	24½	
41⅝	28⅝	Hanna 1.80	5.2	6	11	34⅝	34½	34½	—¼
41¼	26⅝	HarBrJ 1.44	4.9	8	25	30	29⅝	29½	+⅜
15⅝	8¼	Hardees .24	2.0	5	35	12¼	12	12	
26	11⅜	Harnishf 1	5.1	29	61	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅜
32¾	15⅝	Harrah .50	1.7	13	49	30	29⅝	29¾	
34⅜	23¼	HarrBk 2	8.1	5	59	24¾	24½	24⅝	+¼
33½	25⅛	Harris .72	2.3	13	412	32	31¼	31½	—¼
33⅛	28	Harsco 1.80	6.2	6	112	29⅜	29¼	29¼	—⅛
15⅝	10	HarlSM .88	8.5	4	76	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
25	16¾	HarteHk .56	2.5	12	57	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
13	7	HartfZd .40b	5.1	4	87	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
16⅜	13⅛	HattSe 1.50	11.	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
27½	23½	HwllEl 2.24	9.9	7	8	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	
19⅞	11¼	HayesA 1.28	11.	194	48	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Hazeltn .60	3.8	6	29	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
23⅝	16¼	HeathTec s		4	11	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
19	8½	Hecks .30	2.1	7	130	14⅝	13¾	14⅜	+¾
24	4⅝	HeclaM		8	237	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
28	21¼	HelmB s1a	4.2	8	9	24⅛	23⅝	24	—⅛
42⅝	34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.9	8	85	37⅝	37	37¼	—⅛
32	27	Heinz pf1.70	6.2		3	27½	27	27½	+½
10½	6⅛	HeleneC		13	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34	16	Helrint 1.20	6.7	6	481	18⅝	17⅞	18	+⅜
38⅝	32⅛	HelmrP s.36	1.0	14	97	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	+⅜
8½	7⅛	HemInc .66e	8.5		7	7¾	7¾	7¾	
22¾	14½	Herculs 1.10	5.7	5	573	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
25⅛	17⅞	Hershy 1.40	6.0	6	46	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	—⅛
11⅞	7	Hesston		9	25	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
16⅞	14⅝	Hestn pf1.60	11.		3	15⅛	15	15	+⅛
31⅞	25⅝	Heublin 1.52	5.5	8	122	27⅝	27⅝	27½	—¼
60⅜	46⅝	HewlPk s.40	.8	16	439	53⅝	52½	52⅝	—1½
11⅛	5½	HighVlt .12	1.4	10	45	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
38⅝	25¼	Hillenbd 1.68	3.4	6	61	32⅝	31⅞	32	
35⅛	22	Hilton 1	3.4	8	218	29½	28⅞	29⅛	—⅜
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	6.2	8	47	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
22⅞	15¼	Holiday .66	3.9	10	299	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
34	24½	HildyA .85t	3.2		11	26½	26½	26½	—¼
23⅜	15	HollyS			55	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	—¼
10⅛	8½	HmeG pf1.10	13.		34	8⅝	8¾	8¾	
43⅛	29	Homst 1.20a	3.4	8	235	35⅝	34¾	34⅞	+½
28	22	Honda .37e	1.5	18	6	24⅜	24½	24½	—½
82⅞	59⅛	Honwll 2.60	3.6	7	590	73⅝	72	72	—1½
23½	16⅝	HoovU 1.24	7.3	5	32	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
11½	2⅛	Horizon		8	328	5¾	5⅜	5½	—½
37¾	24⅞	HospCp .50	1.4	13	311	36¾	36	36¾	+⅜
19¾	13	Hostlntl .60	3.7	6	45	17	16¾	16⅝	—⅛
36⅛	25½	HougM 1.60	5.6	6	12	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+¼
6¾	3⅞	HousFb .20	5.2	11	91	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
22	16⅞	HoushF 1.55	8.9	5	211	17⅞	17½	17½	—⅜
33½	23⅛	HouF pf2.50	8.9		9	29	28	28	—¼
31⅝	26¼	Housln 2.36	8.7	6	459	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	
36	19¾	HousNG 1.10	3.6	9	198	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	+¼
23⅛	9	HowdJn .44	2.2	13	492	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	—¼
19⅝	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.72	10.	9	60	16⅝	16¼	16½	
24½	12⅝	HudMn g.80e			45	19⅛	18¾	19	+⅜
21	8¼	Huffy .75	3.8	7	81	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
50	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.9	12	367	46	44⅞	45	—1⅜
36⅞	14⅛	Human .75	2.5	12	235	30⅜	29¾	30¼	+⅜
23⅞	20⅛	Huma pf2.50	12.		33	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+¼
17⅝	11	HuntCh .40	3.4	9	20	11¾	11½	11¾	
21⅛	13½	HuttEF .80	4.5	4	24	17⅞	17½	17⅝	—⅛
15½	9⅞	Huyck .72	5.8	6	66	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+⅜
		— I—I—I —							
30⅞	22⅛	IC Ind 1.84	7.0	5	302	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	—⅛
47	37½	IC In pf 3.50	8.9		38	39⅝	38¾	39⅝	+⅜
8	3⅝	ICN			98	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
49¾	36	INACp 3	6.9	5	121	43¾	43⅛	43½	+¼
17½	14⅝	INAIn 1.68	12.		x14	14⅝	14⅜	14½	—¼
15¼	9⅝	IU Int .95	7.8	55	381	12¼	12	12⅛	
18⅝	13⅞	IUInt pf1.36	8.8		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
26⅛	21¾	IdahoP 2.40	11.	9	80	22	21⅝	21⅞	
27½	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	7.7	5	156	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—⅜
7	4	IdealT			11	5½	5½	5½	
23⅞	18⅝	IllPowr 2.28	12.	7	90	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
29½	20¾	ITW 1	4.2	7	141	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—½
29⅝	15	ImplCp 1.20	5.5	4	187	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+½
24	14⅝	INCO .40a	2.1	22	334	19⅝	19	19⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5¼	IncCap			42	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
73	58½	IndIM pf7.08	12.		z100	58	d58	58	—⅛
22½	17⅞	IndIM pf2.15	12.		8	18	18	18	—¼
23¼	18	IndIM pf2.25	12.		13	19⅛	19	19	—¼
30⅝	25	IndiGas 2.60	9.7	5	5	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	
24	20⅞	IndiPL 2.12	10.	7	60	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
85½	78	InPL pf 6.25	7.8		2	80	80	80	+2
21¾	15⅜	IndlNat 1.44	8.4	4	22	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
29⅝	11⅞	Inexco .16	.6	20	391	24⅝	24	24¼	+¼
59¼	44¼	IngerR 3.16	6.2	7	428	52⅝	51¼	51¼	—1¼
37½	30	IngR pf 2.35	7.4		10	32½	31⅞	31⅞	—⅜
40⅞	30⅝	InldStl 2.60a	9.0	4	115	31¾	31⅛	31⅞	+⅛
14⅞	11⅞	Insilco .94b	7.4	6	73	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
32¼	13⅝	Integon .44a	1.8	10	144	24¼	23¼	24	
21⅜	16¼	ItcpSe 1.92a	11.		40	17⅞	17	17⅝	—⅛
42⅜	34	Interco 2.40	6.4	5	36	37½	37¼	37¼	
29½	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20	8.6	4	11	25½	25¼	25½	
14⅛	10¼	IntAlum .60	5.3	6	56	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
80	61⅞	IBM s 3.44	5.5	12	4160	64⅝	62⅝	62⅝	—1⅝
25⅝	18½	IntFlav .80	4.2	12	177	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
45½	31⅜	IntHarv 2.50	6.8	4	290	37	36½	36½	+⅛
61½	34	IntMin 3	5.5	8	622	54¾	54⅜	54½	
23⅞	17	IntMult 1.20	6.5	6	12	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	
47⅞	35⅛	IntPapr 2.20	5.8	5	261	38⅞	37⅞	38	—1
28⅝	8¼	IntRectf .32	1.5	8	93	22¾	21¼	21¾	—½
30⅞	24¼	IntTT 2.20	8.7	5	1312	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
51	41	IntTT pfJ 4	9.5		7	42	42	42	
50	40	IntTT pfK 4	9.8		34	41⅛	41	41	—⅛
56½	46½	IntTT pfO 5	11.		4	47⅛	47	47	
53¼	43	IntTT pf4.50	10.		9	44¼	44	44¼	
21⅞	15	Intrpce 1.40	7.9	4	6	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+¼
84½	60⅛	Intrpce pf 5	7.1		1	70½	70½	70½	+½
40	27⅝	IntpGp 1.60b	5.4	6	77	30	29½	29¾	+¼
15¾	13⅛	IntstPw 1.50	11.	7	17	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
26⅝	17⅝	IowaBf s.52	2.6	6	120	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
15⅞	12⅞	IowaEl 1.50	11.	6	23	13¼	13	13⅛	
21⅞	17¼	IowllG 2	11.	6	22	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
26	21½	IowaPL 2.52	11.	6	25	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
23⅜	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	10.	5	41	20⅛	20	20	
6⅝	4⅜	IpcoHp .12	2.3	16	116	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
38½	28½	IrvgBk 2.44	7.4	4	32	33⅜	33	33	+¼
34	14	ItekCp		13	281	24¾	23⅝	24¼	—½
28⅝	4⅝	ItelCp .36t			1160	5⅛	4⅞	5	+¼
14⅞	4⅝	Itel pf .72k			94	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19⅛	JmesF 1.40	6.1	9	10	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+⅜
11⅞	6¾	Jamsw .98b	.9	4	21	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
18½	14¼	Jantzen 1	6.6	6	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	—⅛
13½	8⅝	JapnF 1.53e	17.		17	9	8⅞	9	—⅛
38	29	JeffPilt 1.20	3.8	8	892	31⅝	30¾	31¼	+⅜
97¼	67	JerCpf 9.36	13.		z250	71	69	71	+1
84⅜	59	JerCpf 8.12	14.		z50	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—1⅜
82⅞	58	JerC pf 8	13.		z20	60	60	60	
116	95½	JerC pf13.50	14.		z50	99	98½	98½	—½
107	82½	JerC pf 11	13.		z50	84	83	84	+1½
22¾	16	JerC pf 2.18	13.		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
27	19	JewelC 1.68	7.1	6	26	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+⅛
6⅜	2⅞	Jewelcor		11	63	5⅛	4⅞	5	—¼
27⅜	22	JhnMan 1.92	8.3	5	182	23⅛	22⅞	23	
64⅝	54½	JnMn pf5.40	9.7		20	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
78⅝	64⅞	JohnJn 2	2.9	15	440	68⅝	68	68⅛	—⅜
9½	5½	JohnEF		16	38	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	—⅛
31⅞	21⅝	JohnCn 1.10	4.4	7	137	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	—¼
39¾	28¼	JohnC pf 2	6.3		4	32	32	32	
16½	9	JonLgn .60	6.0	8	69	10	9¾	10	+⅜
34¾	27¾	Jorgen 1.50	5.3	5	5	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
21½	16¾	Jostens 1	5.3	8	57	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—½
36	26½	JoyMfg 1.72	6.3	7	134	27⅝	27¼	27¼	—¼
		— K—K—K —							
67¾	38¼	KLM 3.49e	8.8	8	3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
28⅜	22¼	K mart .84	3.4	8	529	24⅝	24¼	24½	—¼
22⅛	16⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	6.4	4	175	19¼	18½	18⅝	—¼
47½	39⅛	KaiAl pf2.37	5.2		z20	46	46	46	
85	64	Kai 57pf4.75	6.4		3	74½	74½	74½	+3
84	64⅛	Kai 59pf4.75	6.4		2	74½	74½	74½	—9½
29⅝	18⅜	KaisCe 1.40	6.8	4	67	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅛
23⅞	16⅛	KaiC pf 1.37	7.9		12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
46	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	4.4		265	34	33⅛	34	+⅝
9¼	6½	KaneMil .28	3.3	5	x19	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
20¼	12¼	Kaneb .80	4.7	8	313	17⅜	17	17	—⅜
27⅞	22⅛	KCtyPL 2.66	11.	6	44	24	23⅝	23⅜	+¼
33¼	17⅛	KCSoln 1.10	4.3	5	22	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+⅜
11	9¼	KCSou pf 1	10.		z80	9¾	9¾	9¾	
19¾	15	KanGE 1.90	12.	9	142	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
23⅝	18⅛	KanNb 1.48	8.1	7	9	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
21	15⅛	KanPLt 1.96	11.	6	43	17⅛	17	17⅛	+¼
26	19½	KaPL pf2.32	12.		1	20	20	20	—⅜
25⅛	18⅞	KaPL pf2.23	11.		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
11⅛	5¾	Katyind		3	64	8⅜	8	8	
28⅝	18⅞	Katy pf 1.46	6.6		19	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+⅜
13⅞	5⅝	KaufBr .24	3.0	6	201	8¼	8	8	—⅛
20⅝	11	Keene .60	3.4	5	30	17⅝	17½	17½	—¼
16¾	6¾	Keller .30	3.2	7	74	9⅝	9½	9½	
21⅝	17	Kellogg 1.32	7.4	9	98	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	
15¼	9	Kellwd .80	8.8	12	29	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
31⅜	10	KenlRty .20e	.7	27⅞	4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
47⅞	29⅝	Kenmtl 1.32	3.2	7	42	41⅞	41⅜	41½	—⅛
30⅜	19	Kennct 1.20	4.9	10	270	24⅞	24¼	24¼	—⅜
21⅞	17¾	KyUtil 2.04	11.	7	63	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
14⅝	8¾	KerrGls .44	4.8	5	20	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
19½	16⅝	KerrG pf1.70	10.		9	17	17	17	
66⅛	43¼	KerrM 1.55	2.7	9	73	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	—⅜
17¼	9¼	KeysCon			8	9½	9⅜	9½	
25¼	17	Keyslnt s.48	2.1	13	44	23	22⅝	22⅞	
39¾	27⅝	KiddeW 1.60	4.5	5	91	35½	34¾	35½	+¼
51½	41½	Kidde prB 4	8.9		1	45	45	45	
51¼	42¼	Kidde pfC 4	8.7		2	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+⅛
48½	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	6.9	6	63	42	41½	41½	—½
14½	11⅛	KingDSt .90	7.1	6	40	13	12¾	12¾	
24	15¼	Kirsch 1.32	8.2	5	11	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
26½	20⅝	KnigtRd .70	2.9	9	256	24	23½	24	+1
27¾	14½	Koehrin 1.10	5.3	5	22	21½	20⅞	20⅞	—⅝
33¾	19¼	Kollmr .64	2.3	8	33	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
27⅞	17⅞	Kopprs 1.40	5.9	7	147	24	23¾	23⅞	
50⅛	43	Kraft 3	6.5	6	163	46⅝	46¼	46½	+⅛
13½	7½	Kroehlr			1	8	8	8	
27	18	Kroger s1.36	6.9	5	1313	19¾	19½	19⅝	+¼
32⅝	24½	Kubota .58e	2.0	20	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
16¼	9½	Kuhlm .80a	8.2	5	44	10⅛	9⅞	9¾	—¼
15	9	Kysor .88	7.7	4	63	11½	11¼	11½	+¼
		— L—L—L —							
11¼	5⅝	LFE .06r	.7	8	15	8½	8⅜	8½	+¼
18	14⅛	LITCO 1	5.6	8	17	18	17½	17⅞	+¼
10⅝	5⅝	LTV		2	376	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅜
16	9¼	LTVA .32t	2.5		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅜
10¾	6½	LTV pf 1			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
30⅝	21⅛	LTV pf 2.60	11.		37	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—⅜
12¼	8	LQuint 1.08t	12.	12	40	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
23⅞	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	9.4	5	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
19½	14½	LomsSe s.80	5.3	5	167	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
22½	12	LoneBry 1	7.9	6	39	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
42½	22½	Lonier .50	1.3	13	53	38¼	37¼	37½	
15	8¾	LawtCh .40	5.6	11	62	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—¼
23⅞	14½	LearSg 1.04	5.7	4	139	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
24½	18⅝	LswTr s1.20	5.7	6	2	21	21	21	+⅛
25	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.6	10	10	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	—⅜
37¼	18	Leesona 1.16	4.9	6	32	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	+½
15⅝	10⅝	LegPlat n.44	4.3	5	8	10⅛	d9⅞	10⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1¼	LehValInd		11	83	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
21	14½	LVIn pf			1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
13	9½	Lehman 1.33e	12.		142	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
23⅞	13½	Lennar s.08i	.5	6	48	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
30	23½	Lenox 1.30	5.3	7	17	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅜
9	6⅛	LesFay .48	7.1	4	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
21¼	13⅛	LevFdC			27	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
14⅝	12⅝	LevFin .75a	5.7		11	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
69	31⅛	LeviStr 2.20	3.8	7	183	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝	—¾
27¼	12⅛	LevitzF .60	2.7	5	46	22¼	21⅞	22	+1
28⅞	23	LOF 2.20a	8.6	5	64	25⅝	25½	25½	—½
57⅝	49	LOF pf 4.75	9.7		35	48⅝	d48½	48½	—¼
21⅛	14	LibtyCp s.60	3.9	6	28	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅜
3⅜	2	LibrtyLn		25	62	2⅜	2½	2½	—⅛
13⅝	8	LibtL pf			11	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅛
20¾	13¼	Lifemk s.48	2.8	8	32	17½	17	17	—½
41¾	29⅛	Liggett 2.50	7.2	5	348	35¼	34⅝	34¾	—½
82	71¼	Liggt pf 7	9.7		z100	72	72	72	
61⅞	41½	LillyEli 2.10	3.7	13	478	58¼	57	57	—⅜
48	34	LincNt 2.80	7.3	6	82	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
95	69	LincNt pf 3	3.9		10	76	76	76	—½
18¼	14½	LincPl 1.80	11.		15	15⅝	15½	15¼	+½
8⅛	5	Lionel .16	2.6	8	x101	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
36½	17⅜	Litton 1b	3.2	6	764	31½	30⅞	30⅞	+¼
72¼	44	Litton pf 3	4.8		2	62	61	62	+3
20½	17⅝	Litton pf 2	10.		2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+⅛
30	16½	Lockhd		10	500	22½	22	22⅛	—¼
45	20⅝	Loctite .52	1.5	13	121	35⅞	35¼	35¼	—½
69⅜	34⅞	Loews 1.20	2.1	5	215	57⅛	56	56	
18⅛	9⅜	LomFn 1	7.5	7	81	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
21	14½	LomMt 2.20e	12.	8	6	18	17⅞	18	
25⅞	18⅝	LnStar 1.40	6.1	4	73	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	
18¼	14¼	LILCo 1.78	12.	6	422	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
⅛	7-64	LILCo rt			3063	3-32	d5-64	3-32	—1-64
26	20	LIL pfP2.43	12.		4	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
26¾	21¼	LIL pfO2.47	11.		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
39¾	23½	LoralCp 1	3.0	10	19	34	33⅝	33⅝	
55¼	19½	LaLand 1.48	2.9	13	1976	51⅞	50⅝	50⅝	—2¼
26⅝	16½	LaPac .60b	2.9	6	255	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
22⅝	17⅝	LouvGs 2.06	11.	8	40	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+¼
17¼	9½	Lowenst .30	3.1	20	41	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
49¾	39¼	Lubrzl 1.60	3.3	11	93	48⅝	47⅝	48⅜	+¾
17¾	13⅝	LuckyS 1	6.7	8	465	15	14⅝	15	
18⅝	8⅝	Ludlow .70	5.8	10	30	12	11¾	12	
22¾	10½	LynCSys .40	2.1	13	31	19¼	18¾	18¾	—½
		— M—M—M —							
30⅞	19¾	MACOM s.24	.9	19	88	27⅜	26½	26⅞	—⅛
55½	31⅜	MCA 1.50	3.2	8	75	47⅝	46½	46½	
15⅝	8	MEI .40	3.2	7	80	12½	12⅛	12⅝	+⅜
38⅜	18	MGIC 1	3.8	8	733	26⅝	25⅝	26	—⅜
18⅝	13½	MacAF 1	5.8	6	6	17½	17¼	17¼	
11⅛	7⅜	MacDn .40	5.2	6	13	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅜	6¾	Macke .52	6.4	5	65	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+⅜
21⅜	8⅝	Macmill .72	4.1	10	94	17¾	17⅛	17½	—¼
47¾	32	Macy 1.85	4.3	6	15	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	
18⅝	12¼	MdsFd 1.25e	8.1		192	15⅝	15½	15½	
11⅝	7⅛	MagicCf .60	8.0	4	1115	7¾	7⅜	7½	
32	26½	MalonH 1.12	4.1	9	4	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	—⅛
11½	5⅝	Manhin .30b	4.9	3	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
10¼	5⅝	ManhLf .30	4.9	8	32	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
37¾	30	MfrHan 2.28	7.5	5	331	30⅜	30½	30½	—¼
37⅜	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.8	8	138	29⅝	29¼	29¼	—⅜
44⅞	24⅞	MarMf s.80	1.9	9	155	42¼	41⅞	42	
47¼	34¾	MarOil s1.40	3.2	8	423	44⅝	43¾	43¾	—⅝
20⅞	13½	MarMid .80	4.6	6	46	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
15⅝	11⅛	MarionL .64	5.2	16	67	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
14¾	9⅝	MarkCtl .36	3.0	9	23	12	11⅝	11⅝	
16¾	12½	Mark pf1.20	8.8		16	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
30¾	19	Marley 1	4.7	6	245	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+½
18⅝	18⅛	Marriot .16	1.0	10	302	16⅝	16	16⅛	+¼
72¾	56½	MrshM 3.20	5.0	11	54	64½	64	64¼	
25⅝	15½	MrshF 1.24	6.8	9	118	19	18	18⅛	—⅜
40⅝	24⅛	MartM 2	5.6	5	504	36⅛	35⅞	35⅝	—⅛
22¼	9	MaryK .60	.3	9	89	21⅛	20⅜	21	—¼
31⅞	17⅞	Md Cup .56	2.5	8	75	23⅝	22½	22½	—1⅛
27¼	18¼	Masco .60	2.7	8	83	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+⅛
30⅞	17⅝	Masonit 1.20	4.6	7	164	27	25⅞	26	+⅞
14¾	10⅛	MasM 1.37e	13.	8	39	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
13⅝	8	MassyF g			464	8⅞	8½	8⅝	—⅛
17⅛	14⅛	MasCo 1.72	12.		34	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	9	MasInc 1.12	12.		38	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
42⅜	28½	MatsuE .50e	1.6	8	17	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
10⅜	6½	Mattel .30e	4.3	6	238	7¼	6⅞	7	—¼
7⅞	3⅛	Mattel wt			168	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅞	22½	Mattl pf2.50	11.		65	22⅞	22½	22½	—⅛
27⅜	22⅞	MayDS 1.48	5.8	6	19	24⅜	24	24⅛	
25¼	18½	MayerO 1	4.8	7	1	21	21	21	
5	3⅛	MaysJW		3	21	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
28¾	22½	Maytg 1.80	7.0	8	25	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
24¾	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	5.7	14	233	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	—⅛
30½	22⅝	McDr pf2.20	9.1		31	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
30⅛	24⅜	McDr pf2.60	11.		34	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
51⅞	39⅛	McDnld .56	1.3	10	675	44¼	43⅛	43⅞	—⅛
36⅝	20	McDonD .75	3.0	5	2385	25⅞	25	25	—2
32¼	23½	McDonh 1.32	5.1	5	5	25⅝	25¾	25¾	—¼
31⅝	22⅛	McGEd 1.80	7.3	6	128	25	24⅝	24⅝	
34	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.2	8	104	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	+⅜
64⅜	19⅞	McIntyr g			147	47½	44	45	
16½	12	McLean .64	4.9	14	323	13¼	12⅞	13	—½
13⅜	8	McLoul		3	47	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
46¼	9½	McMorO .10	.3	247	231	41	39½	39½	—1⅛
20½	10	McNeil .80	5.3	8	41	15⅝	14⅞	15	+⅜
29⅞	22⅞	Mead 1.60	6.6	4	225	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
48½	26⅝	Measrx .50	1.7	11	70	30½	30	30¼	—¼
56⅝	24⅞	Medtrn .60	1.2	15	15	52⅝	51⅞	51⅞	+⅛
31½	24⅞	Melville 1.40	5.1	7	128	27⅞	26⅝	27⅝	+⅜
39	17⅝	Memorex		3	101	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	—⅜
41	33	MercStr 1a	2.6	5	8	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+⅛
29¼	22½	MerTx s1.20	5.1	6	8	23¾	23⅛	23½	
71⅝	53¾	Merck 1.90	2.9	13	332	67⅛	66¼	66¼	—¼
35⅝	26¼	Merdith 1.20	3.9	6	3	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	
21⅞	14⅜	MerrLy .96	5.4	7	454	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
75¼	26⅛	MesaPet .12	.2	14	473	66⅝	63⅝	63⅝	—2¾
		MesaPet wi			419	38¼	36½	36½	
32	27¾	MesaRoy wi			459	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—⅛
18¼	14¾	Mesab 1.49e	9.5	12	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
24	17	Mesta .45i			5	16¾	d16⅛	16¼	—¼
27⅝	14½	MGM s .60	3.4	8	519	19⅛	17½	17½	—½
73	44½	Metrm 2.80	4.3	8	1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+⅛
81	54	MtE pfG7.68	14.		z60	55	55	55	
86⅛	59	MtE pf 8.32	14.		z10	60	60	60	—1½
24⅝	19¾	MhCn pf2.05	10.		10	20	20	20	+¼
15⅝	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.4	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28¼	24½	MhWi pf2.67	10.		54	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+¼
25⅞	21¼	MhWi pf2.12	9.9		2	21½	21½	21½	
21⅜	16⅞	MdCTel 1.68	9.5	6	132	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+¼
16⅝	12⅞	MidSUt 1.52	11.	6	1493	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
4½	1⅝	MidIndM			8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
27½	14	MidRos 1.20	5.5	6	97	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+⅛
29½	17⅛	MillerW .90	4.7	7	48	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+⅜
35⅝	16¾	MiltBrd 1	3.7	7	8	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
22¼	11½	MilRoy .40	2.2	12	27	18½	18	18⅛	—⅜
25¼	19	MinnGs 1.94	9.3	5	12	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+¼
66	48⅝	MMM 2.40	4.8	9	561	50⅞	49⅝	50	+⅛
21¼	18⅝	MinPL 1.94	11.	5	x129	18½	d18⅛	18¼	—⅛
15¾	9⅞	MirroCp .96	7.0	9	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
27⅞	26	Misnins s		8	136	d27⅝	27½	27⅝	+¼
55⅝	45½	MPacC 3	6.4	4	236	47	46½	46⅝	—⅛
13⅞	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	9.1	7	15	11⅛	11	11	+⅛
25½	21¾	MoPS pr2.61	12.		2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
56	36¼	Mobil s 3	6.1	6	4447	50⅛	48⅞	49¼	—¼
2⅞	1¾	MobileH		10	17	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
16¼	11⅞	MdMer .20	1.4	7	689	14⅞	14	14⅝	+⅛
14½	7⅞	Mohasco .90	11.	8	94	8½	8¼	8¼	
14⅝	6⅛	MohkDta		9	126	11⅝	10⅝	11	—⅛
16⅝	11¾	MohkR 1.20	10.		5	12	12	12	
18⅝	14⅛	Monrh s 1	6.2	5	51	16¼	15½	16¼	+1¼
49⅝	17¼	Monogr .65a	1.8	5	83	36⅝	35½	35½	
62	45	Monsan 3.40	6.2	6	409	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—1⅜
64	52	Mons pf2.75	4.4		5	62	62	62	—½
19⅝	16	MntDU 1.50	9.2	6	22	16½	16⅛	16¼	
24⅝	19⅛	MonPw 2.04	11.	7	110	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
20⅞	16½	MonSt 1.80a	11.		78	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
9¼	7⅝	MONY .92e	12.	9	50	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
37½	27	MoorM 1.12	3.4	5	156	34⅜	33⅛	33⅛	—⅜
54⅞	43⅜	Morgan 2.50	5.4	6	341	47	46⅛	46½	+⅜
35⅝	18⅜	MorKn 1.50	4.9	6	222	31	30⅝	30⅝	+¼
19	13¼	MorseSh .66	4.0	5	21	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
8⅞	5⅛	MtgTrAm		5	43	6½	6⅜	6½	+¼
34½	25¾	MorNor 1.40	4.8	8	55	29½	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
55½	36	Motrola 1.20	2.5	10	490	49¼	48	48	—1
35⅝	24½	MtFuel 2.20	8.2	9	122	27⅜	26⅝	26¾	—⅛
26⅝	23	MtSTel 2.32	9.7	7	28	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+⅛
14¾	5¼	Munford		1.3	27	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	—⅛
8¾	4	Munfd pf.40	7.6		8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
17½	12½	Munsng 1.20	9.4	14	25	12⅞	12½	12¾	+¼
15⅝	11⅝	MurphC 1.28	9.6	11	35	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+¼
79½	40	MurpOil 1	1.4	11	118	75⅛	73¼	73½	—1¼
21⅞	14	MurryO 1	5.6	6	7	18	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
14⅝	11⅛	MutOm 1.32	11.		14	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅝	7½	MyersL .50	5.0	6	23	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
		— N—N—N —							
22½	12¾	NCH .64	3.8	8	9	17⅝	17	17	
16⅝	12	NCNB n .64	5.4	5	303	12¼	d11¾	11⅞	—½
81½	56⅛	NCR 1.60	2.6	7	425	63¼	62	62	—1⅜
30½	17½	NLInd 1.20	4.4	9	627	28⅛	27⅜	27½	—⅜
37	19	NLT 1.12	4.8	6	340	24	23⅛	23¼	—⅛
11½	8⅛	NVF s		5	166	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
26⅝	21⅝	Nabisco 1.62	7.3	7	68	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
35⅝	24⅜	Nalco 1.36	4.5	10	105	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅜
33¼	10⅝	Narco .68	5.4	18	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
32¼	20⅝	Nashua 1.50	5.7	5	70	26½	26⅛	26¼	—¼
50	22	NatAirl .50	1.1		54	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	+¼
25⅝	14	NatCan .72	3.7	4	25	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
15¼	9	NtCtyL .60	5.6	7	54	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
35⅝	27½	NtDetr 2	6.3	5	12	32	31⅞	31⅞	—⅛
30⅝	18	NatDist 1.80	7.1	6	144	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—⅛
21½	18	NDist pr1.85	10.		1	17¾	d17⅝	17⅝	—¼
31	24⅞	NatFG 2.54	9.7	5	28	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
26	20⅝	NFG pf 2.30	11.		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
24¾	15½	NatGyp 1.48	8.0	4	116	19	18⅝	18½	—⅜
3⅜	2	NatHom		17	68	2⅛	2	2	
19	7⅝	NtLibt n .28	1.9	9	86	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	—⅛
24⅝	16¼	NMdCr s.60	3.0	9	118	20⅞	20¼	20¼	—⅛
21¾	12½	NMedE s.60	3.2	10	61	19	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
18¼	11¼	NMineSv .56	4.8	21	48	12	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅞	15⅝	NlPrest 1.50	8.8	10	29	17⅛	17	17	—¼
34½	18½	NtSemic		11	935	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	—⅝
21¼	13	NtSvln 1.08	6.8	6	49	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—¼
17⅞	13⅝	NStand 1.24	9.0	5	15	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	—¼
35½	27½	NatlStl 2.60	8.6	4	67	30⅜	30	30⅛	+⅜
5¼	3⅝	NatTea		6	4	4½	4½	4½	
31¾	26¾	Natom s1.10	3.9	5	510	29⅛	27⅞	28½	—⅞
29¾	20⅛	NevPw 2.12	8.5	7	240	25	24⅝	25	+½
21⅞	19⅝	NevPw wi			4	20	20	20	
17⅝	14¼	NevP pf1.60	11.		z290	14¼	d14	14	—¼
23⅞	19¾	NEngEl 2.24	11.	6	153	21	20¾	20¾	—⅛
16⅝	13⅝	NEnGE 1.60	11.	5	54	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
34	17½	NENucl s.26	1.1	18	116	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+⅜
30	25	NEnP pf2.76	11.		1	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
36¼	31	NEngT 3.16	10.	7	23	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	+½
18⅛	15⅛	NYSEG 1.76	12.	6	232	15¼	d15	15⅛	—⅛
94	79	NYS pf 8.80	11.		z100	79½	79½	79½	
3⅞	2⅛	Newcrp			213	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
10½	7½	Newell n .70	8.8	4	6	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
46⅝	21¼	Newhall .80	2.1	8	26	38	37⅝	37⅝	+¼
33⅛	19⅜	Newmt 1.30a	4.7	5	54	28⅛	27⅜	27¾	—⅜
102¾	66	Newt pf4.50	5.3		1	85	85	85	—1
17⅞	7¼	Newprk .20	1.4	11	91	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—¼
15⅝	12¼	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	269	13	12¾	13	+⅛
36	30	NiaMpf 3.40	12.		z90	29¼	d29¼	29¼	—⅛
40	32	NiaMpf 3.90	12.		z50	32	32	32	—1
64	49	NiaMpf 6.10	12.		z140	49	49	49	
80½	63½	NiaMpf 7.72	12.		z50	65	65	65	+1½
14⅝	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	9.5		15	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
35¾	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	8.5	6	23	29⅞	29½	29½	—¼
28⅝	20¾	NorfWn 1.92	8.5	4	139	23¾	22½	22½	—⅜
25⅝	17¼	Norlin 1.60	8.5	4	16	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
28⅝	18⅞	Norris 1.40	6.9	5	43	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
38½	14⅞	NACoal .64	2.4	7	19	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—⅜
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg			22	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
32	24¼	NoAPhl 1.70	6.1	4	30	27¼	27½	27¾	
10⅝	8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	12.	7	240	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
21⅞	11	NCatSL .70	4.8	4	22	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
16⅞	13⅛	NIndPS 1.50	11.	7	338	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
53	32¼	NorNGs 3	6.6	6	99	45½	45⅛	45¼	+⅛
101⅛	96⅛	NoNG pf8.48	8.7		z50	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	
25⅞	21⅝	NoStPw 2.28	10.	6	106	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
40¼	33	NSPw pf3.60	11.		z110	32⅞	d32	32	—1
46	37½	NSPw pf4.08	10.		z100	39	38½	39	+1
49⅛	40⅝	NSPw pf4.16	11.		z100	39½	d39½	39½	—⅛
44½	28⅜	NorTel g.80			232	38¼	38	38	
8⅞	4½	Nthgate g			91	6¼	5⅝	6	
40⅜	27⅜	Nortrp 1.80	5.1	5	64	36⅛	35¼	35¼	—1
36¼	22⅞	NwstAirl .80	2.9	7	347	27¼	26½	27⅛	—⅛
29⅛	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.2	6	41	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
26¼	17	NwtEnr s1.30	5.4	6	190	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
37⅞	23	Nwtlnd 2.05	6.3	6	70	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	+⅛
26⅝	21⅛	NwtP pf2.50	12.		2	21⅛	21½	21½	+⅛
11⅞	8⅞	NwMLf 1e	11.	9	32	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
32¼	25	NwStW 1.80	7.0	5	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
34⅝	22	Norton 1.60	5.3	6	62	30⅛	29⅝	30	
18⅛	14⅝	NorSim 1.04b	6.9	7	107	15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅛
41	32¾	NortS pf1.60	4.7		2	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+⅛
35¾	25½	Nucor s .36	1.2	5	100	30	29½	30	—⅛
		— O—O—O —							
62	17⅛	OKC 1.20	3.2	5	78	38⅞	37¼	37¼	—1⅞
33⅝	14⅝	Oakind .40	1.4	12	96	28½	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
20	15¼	OakliteP 1.28	8.1	7	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
27⅜	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	5.2	5	1192	24⅜	23⅞	24	—⅛
12⅝	4⅛	OcciPet wt			58	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
87	48½	OcciP pf3.60	4.6		2	78	78	78	
24½	20½	OcciP pf2.50	12.		5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
20⅝	17	OcciP pf2.12	12.		24	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
22½	18½	OcciP pf2.30	12.		2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
40	27¼	Ogden 2	6.4	5	75	32⅜	31⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
17¼	14	OhioEd 1.76	12.	9	475	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
47	31	OhEd pf3.90	12.		z140	32½	31⅞	31⅞	—⅝
47	37	OhEd pf4.40	12.		z260	37	d35½	35½	—1½
77⅝	63	OhEd pf7.36	12.		z100	62	d62	62	—1
89⅞	69	OhEd pf9.64	12.		z100	71½	71½	71½	
105⅝	89½	OhE pf10.48	12.		z50	90	90	90	
107½	92	OhE pf10.76	12.		z10	93½	93½	93½	—1
80⅝	63⅞	OhP pf 8.04	12.		z10	65	65	65	
79¼	70½	OhP pfC7.60	11.		z20	67	d67	67	—3½
123	105½	OhP plA 14	13.		z310	108⅜	107¼	108¼	+1½
121	106	OrP plF 14	13.		z160	108½	107⅞	108½	+1½
17⅞	13⅝	OklaGE 1.60	11.	11	194	14⅛	14	14⅛	
9⅝	8⅝	OklGE pf.80	9.8		z300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26¾	18	OklaNG 1.80	9.5	6	86	19⅝	19	19	—½
25	15⅝	Olin 1	5.8	6	198	17⅝	17⅛	17½	—¼
33⅛	23	Omark 1.44	4.8	4	13	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	—⅛
26¼	16	Oneida .92	4.4	5	22	20⅞	20½	20⅝	—⅛
13¼	9½	Opelika .84	8.0	4	4	10⅝	10½	10½	—¼
15⅝	12½	OranRk 1.56	12.	6	45	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
9	4⅝	Orange .20	3.3	3	21	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
13⅞	7⅞	OrionC .30	3.0	6	45	10	10	10	—⅛
19⅝	10⅝	OutMar 1.22e	11.	6	251	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
25½	17¼	OutletCo 1	5.4	6	69	18½	18⅛	18⅝	—⅛
18⅝	13	OverhDr .84	5.6	5	42	15	14⅞	14⅞	+¼
25½	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.7	4	4	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
35	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.7	6	37	30	29½	29½	—¼
31	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.6	7	234	26	25¾	25⅞	+⅛
22⅞	17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	7.1	4	1091	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
69	58	Owenl pf4.75	8.3		18	57	d55	57	—1
12¼	8	Oxfrdln .68	6.4	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		— P—Q —							
23½	15⅝	PHH Gp .80	3.8	10	36	21½	21	21½	—⅛
12⅞	7½	PNBMt 1.08e	12.		3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
34¼	23⅝	PPG 2	6.5	6	74	31	30½	30¾	
26½	12⅝	PSA		4	449	24¼	21	21½	—2½
12⅞	10⅝	PacAS 1.28	12.		13	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	2932	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅛
23⅞	19⅝	PacLtg 2.24	11.	5	96	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
53⅝	38½	PacLm 2.40	5.2	12	59	46⅝	45¼	45⅝	—1
20	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.4	6	37	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
22⅞	17	PacPw 1.92	11.	8	284	18	17⅞	18	—⅛
15½	12	PacTT 1.40	11.	7	78	12½	12¼	12¼	—⅛
68½	58	PacTT pf 6	10.		z140	57½	d57½	57½	—⅛
11¼	6⅝	PaineW .44	5.0	4	96	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
15⅝	12⅝	PalW pf1.30	10.		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
19⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.7	3	29	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
4⅞	3	Pamida .06i			71	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
8	5½	PanAm		5	2447	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛
55⅝	36⅛	PanEP 3.10	6.0	6	43	52⅞	51⅛	52	—⅛
24¾	14¾	Papcft 1.14b	6.3	6	99	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
22½	10⅝	Pargas 1.08	5.8	9	93	19⅛	18½	18½	—⅜
36	18⅝	ParkDr s.24	.7	12	371	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
32¾	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.3	7	4	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	
17¾	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.3	8	29	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
18⅝	7	PatPtl		205	108	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
26	15½	Pavlsnw .60	2.5	9	10	24½	24⅛	24	—⅛
26½	18⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.3	8	95	21¼	20⅝	21	—⅛
16⅝	6	Pengo		35	59	12⅞	12	12	—⅛
22½	13⅞	PenCen		7	1279	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	—⅛
12	9⅝	PenCn prA			13	11	11	11	
6½	4⅜	PenCn prB			168	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	2⅝	PenDix			20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	7⅛	PennCo n.12	1.4	11	331	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
34¾	25½	Penney 1.76	6.8	7	243	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
21¼	17½	PaPL 2.04	11.	5	164	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
48	39⅛	PaPL pf4.50	11.		z10	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—⅛
87½	71⅜	PaPL pf8.40	12.		z20	73	73	73	—1
111	95½	PaPL pf 11	11.		z10	96½	96½	96½	+⅛
82¾	69	PaPL pf 8	11.		z50	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	—⅛
91	72¼	PaPL pf8.70	12.		z100	72½	72½	72½	
35⅞	30½	Penwlt 2.20	7.0	6	17	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
51⅜	26⅝	Pennzol 2.58	5.6	8	211	46⅝	45¾	46	—⅛
16	9½	PeopDr .24	1.8	8	11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
39⅞	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	8.2	7	96	35½	35	35	—⅛
28½	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.8	9	1631	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
34⅛	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.7	12	236	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
15¾	7⅝	Pertec		14	817	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
47	29¾	Petrie 1.40	4.6	9	13	30⅝	30½	30½	—⅛
27½	22⅝	Petroln s		11	235	25	24¾	24⅞	+⅜
29	20⅞	PetRs 2.51e	9.7		26	26¼	26¼	26¼	+⅛
26½	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.3		20	24	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
36⅛	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.8	11	1112	36⅛	34⅞	34⅞	—1⅜
32	19¾	PhelpD 1	4.2	7	216	24	23¾	23⅞	—⅛
17⅝	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	8	226	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
39⅞	31	PhilE pf3.80	12.		z80	31	31	31	—⅛
45	36⅛	PhilE pf4.40	12.		z610	38	37	37	—⅛
93¼	70¼	PhilE pf8.75	12.		z100	70¼	70¼	70¼	—1
85⅝	66⅜	PhilE pf7.85	12.		z130	67	67	67	—⅛
100⅞	79½	PhilE pf9.50	12.		z20	81	80½	81	
82⅛	63	PhilE pf7.80	12.		z10	65	65	65	
79⅛	62	PhilE pf7.75	13.		z10	62	62	62	
30¼	19¾	PhilSub 1.10	4.3	8	22	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
38⅝	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.8	8	697	33½	32⅞	32⅞	—⅛
6½	3¾	PhilInd .28	5.5	3	35	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
11	8⅛	PhilInd pf 1	11.		12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
46⅛	28⅝	PhilPet 1.40	3.3	8	798	43⅝	42¼	42⅝	—⅛
15⅝	9⅛	PhilVH .60	5.6	5	24	11	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
20	8⅝	PiedAvi .24	1.7	4	108	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
22	15⅝	PieNG 1.56a	8.3	8	5	18¾	18½	18¾	+⅛
19⅞	6	Pier 1 .15e	.9	10	142	u16⅛	16	16	+⅛
41¼	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.9	7	156	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
27½	23⅝	Pioner s1.16	4.4	9	359	26¼	25⅝	26	+1⅛
30½	21⅜	PitnyB 1.20	4.8	7	176	25⅝	25	25	—⅛
33¾	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	7.9		6	27⅛	26⅞	27	
30⅞	16	Pittstn 1.20	5.7	11	1105	22	21	21	—⅛
7⅝	5	PlanRsc		7	94	5⅝	5¼	5½	—⅛
22¼	14½	Plantrn .16	.9	13	87	18⅝	18½	18½	
25¾	10½	Playboy .12	.8	16	113	15⅛	14½	14¾	—⅛
29¼	19½	Plessey 1e	4.3	8	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
34¼	17	Pneumo 1	3.3	11	132	31⅜	30⅛	30¼	—⅛
20⅝	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.2	11	514	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
56	22⅝	Polaroid 1	4.2	15	1752	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
23	14⅝	Pndrosa .40	2.5	5	212	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	
38	21⅛	PopTal 1.16	3.7	4	5	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	
21⅛	13	Portec .80b	5.0	7	18	16⅛	16	16	—⅛
18⅝	14	PortGE 1.70	12.	10	192	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅛
106⅜	91½	PoG pf11.50	12.		z60	92¼	92	92¼	—⅛
25⅜	21¼	PorG pf2.60	12.		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	—⅛
39	27½	Potltch 1.32	4.0	6	39	33½	33¼	33⅛	—⅝
14⅞	11⅞	PotmEl 1.40	12.	7	70	12	11⅞	11⅞	
45½	34	PotEl pf4.04	12.		z40	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
37¾	21¾	Premier .81	2.4	9	22	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	
16	6⅜	Presley s.36t	4.5	3	89	8⅝	7⅞	9	—⅛
19⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		13	173	16⅝	15⅞	16	
89¾	72⅝	ProctG 3.40	4.6	10	356	75⅞	74⅛	74⅛	—1⅛
18⅞	9⅛	PrdRsh s.54	3.3	9	10	16⅛	16	16⅛	—⅛
28	18⅝	Proler .75e	3.4	4	5	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅜
17⅞	13⅛	PSvCol 1.60	12.	10	306	13½	d13½	13½	—⅛
23½	19	PSCol pf2.10	11.		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
27	22½	PSInd 2.32	10.	6	126	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
103½	84⅝	PSIn pf 8.96	10.		z500	86½	86½	86½	+1⅛
21⅛	15	PSvNH 2.12	13.	6	172	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
27⅜	20	PSNH pf2.75	13.		z370	21⅛	20⅝	21¼	+⅛
27¼	20⅛	PSNH pf2.81	13.		6	21⅛	21	21⅛	—⅛
21⅛	18	PSvNM 1.92	11.	7	88	18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
23½	18⅝	PSvEG 2.20	12.	6	1459	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
48	38	PSEG pf4.18	11.		z380	39½	39	39	+1
57½	42¾	PSEG pf5.05	11.		z700	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—1⅛
24⅝	18½	PSEG pf2.17	11.		2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
77¼	62	PSEG pf6.80	11.		z100	61½	d61½	61½	—1
116½	101½	PSE pf12.25	12.		z150	104	102	102	—1
86	71	PSEG pf8.08	12.		z20	70	d69	69	—2
84⅝	70	PSEG pf7.52	11.		z300	70	70	70	
83⅝	66¾	PSEG pf7.40	11.		z20	67	67	67	—2
11¾	5½	Publick			107	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
5⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
5⅞	3⅜	PR Cem		4	2	4	4	4	
17½	13⅝	PgSPL 1.64	12.	8	128	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
41¾	29⅝	Pullmn 1.80	4.9	7	54	37¼	36⅝	36⅞	+⅛
18½	14⅝	Purex 1.28	8.1	7	182	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
9⅛	3	PuritnFa			93	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
35⅝	22⅝	Purolt r1.32	4.5	8	26	29¼	28⅞	29	
27⅞	21¼	QuakO 1.40	5.5	6	43	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	
109½	100	QuaO pf9.56	9.5		260	100½	100¼	100¼	—⅛
24½	12⅝	QuakSO 1	5.6	9	188	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	—⅛
18	13⅝	QuakSO wi			15	14⅝	14½	14½	+⅛
33	18⅝	Quanex s 1	4.5	8	22	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Questor .20	2.9	11	59	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
		— R—R—R —							
14⅞	9	RBInd .24	2.4	7	14	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
28¼	21½	RCA 1.60	7.4	7	1117	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	—⅛
41½	37	RCApl 3.50	9.7		z360	37	d36	36	—1
63½	51	RCA pf 4	7.8		3	51¼	d50¼	51	—⅛
12⅛	8½	RLC s .48	5.1	4	44	9⅝	9½	9½	
13	8½	RTE .65	7.6	6	25	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
12⅞	10	RalsPur .58	5.5	8	380	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
14¼	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.4	17	1017	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	—⅛
23	12⅞	Ranco .76	5.6	7	57	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
18¼	11½	RapAm .60e	3.5	4	47	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
58	37	RapA pf2.25	3.9		1	58	58	58	
37	21⅜	Raybt 1.40b	7.0	5	12	23¼	23	23	—⅛
21⅞	14⅛	Raymdlnt 1	7.1	4	65	14⅛	d14	14	—⅛
61⅝	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.9	9	357	55⅜	54⅝	54⅝	—⅛
33⅝	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.3	11	69	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—⅜
16⅛	10¾	RltRef 1.63e	14.	7	8	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
8¾	3⅝	Redmn .14e	2.0	5	116	7	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
10¼	7⅝	ReeceCp .60	7.4	6	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
33⅝	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.9	3	20	25½	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
16½	10⅞	ReichCh .74	6.2	12	72	12¼	11⅞	12	+⅛
70⅞	29⅞	ReinEl 1.60	2.3	14	212	69⅝	69½	69⅝	—⅛
55¾	31½	RelGp 2	4.3	4	286	46⅝	46	46⅛	—⅛
26	21⅜	RelG pf 2.60	12.		2	21⅝	21½	21½	—⅛
27½	23¼	Relin pf2.68	11.		6	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	3.6	5	894	5⅞	d5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
30	11⅞	RepCp .60b	3.2	4	56	20	19	19	
25⅝	13⅝	RepFnS s.92	4.1	5	29	22½	22¼	22⅛	—⅛
2¾	1⅜	RepMtg			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
31	21¼	RepStl 2	7.7	3	66	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.2	6	74	24½	24	24	—⅛
31¼	9	ResvOil .30	.9	15	1811	u32	31	31⅛	+⅛
45½	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	3.8		69	u46⅛	45¼	46	—⅛
32⅝	20⅝	RevcoD .80	3.0	10	81	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	—⅛
17¾	11⅛	Revere		3	83	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
55⅞	44⅜	Revlon 1.56	3.5	11	925	45⅜	44⅝	44⅝	—1
22½	12⅝	Rexham .60	4.4	6	65	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—⅛
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd .96	5.6	6	129	17⅛	16⅞	17	—⅛
66⅞	54½	Reynln 4.20	6.5	6	481	64⅞	64½	64⅝	—⅛
50⅝	46½	Reyln pf4.10	8.8		18	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	—⅛
39⅝	28⅝	ReyMtl 2.20	7.0	4	151	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
35	16½	RichCo 1.30	5.1	6	26	25⅝	25½	25½	—⅛
26	19⅝	RchMer 1.20	5.2	7	237	23⅛	22⅞	23	—⅛
18⅝	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	9.7	5	27	16¾	16½	16½	—⅛

(Continued on Page 8)

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Thursday, November 1, 1979

U.K. Bill Would Lift Yoke Of U.S. Multinational Law

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, Oct. 31 (WP) — Striking a major blow in an escalating international legal battle, Britain acted today to protect its firms against increasing U.S. efforts to enforce its antitrust laws and commercial regulations against multinational corporations and international cartels.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government introduced unprecedented legislation, which is virtually assured of parliamentary approval, that would block enforcement here of U.S. court judgments against U.K. firms in certain antitrust cases.

The legislation also would block enforcement here of punitive double and triple damage awards by U.S. courts, a common remedy sought in civil antitrust cases. If a U.K. firm is forced by a U.S. court to pay punitive damages there, it could be able to recover the money in a British court by seizing the assets here of a U.S. company that won such damages.

Probes Blocked

Finally, the legislation also would authorize officials here to stop U.K. firms from being compelled by U.S. subpoenas or court orders to supply information and documents sought by U.S. antitrust investigations, or other U.S. regulatory agencies.

The legislation applies to attempts by any foreign country to impose its laws and regulations beyond its borders on U.K. firms. But the bill is clearly aimed at Washington in retaliation for what the government calls "the accumulation of attempts by the United States to impose its own economic and other domestic policies on individuals and companies outside its territorial jurisdiction."

The British have been unhappy when U.S. agencies and courts have asserted jurisdiction over and tried to punish U.K. companies operating outside the United States that are subsidiaries or affiliates of U.S. firms or whose activities anywhere are judged to have an impact on U.S. commerce or foreign trade.

The British also object to U.S. courts that firms with just 25 percent U.S. ownership are subject to U.S. law even if they do no business here, and object to attempts by U.S. regulatory agencies like the Securities and Exchange Commission and Commodities Futures Trading Commission to impose disclosure and other requirements on firms incorporated and doing business here. They also object to attempts to force U.K. subsidiaries of U.S. firms to obey U.S. policy in dealing with the Arab boycott of companies that trade with Israel.

"It is one thing for a firm to be expected to abide by the laws of an alien country while it is doing business in that country," Trade Secretary John Nott said today. "It is quite another thing to be expected to abide by the laws of that country, to accept the judgments of its courts or the requirements of its authorities when operating elsewhere."

He noted that the "tide of opinion in the U.S. appears to be running strongly in favor of the application of their economic policies outside their territorial jurisdiction."

Several U.K. firms are currently defendants in major U.S. civil antitrust cases for price fixing activities outside the United States in the shipping and uranium industries that adversely affected U.S. firms and commerce, but which the British claim violated no laws here. These firms could be ordered by U.S. courts to pay punitive triple damages totalling several billion dollars.

"We have tried to solve this situation quietly" through diplomatic negotiations, "but with little success," Mr. Nott said. "So we decided to show a little bit of muscle to defend our companies and our sovereignty."

Bundesbank Raises Rates But Tightening Denied

FRANKFURT, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ) — The Bundesbank today raised its discount rate to 6 percent and lifted the Lombard rate to 7 percent — both up a full point — effective tomorrow.

The central bank also raised the rediscount volume, the amount of funds available for lending to banks, by 4 billion Deutsche marks to 31 billion DM.

While the rise in rates was seen by some as tightening credit in the face of rising inflation, Bundesbank President Otmar Emminger insisted the move was not meant as a further tightening of credit conditions but was meant to bring the central bank's rates in line with market rates and to reduce lending advantages enjoyed by banks heavily dependent on the rediscount facility.

[In Washington, Treasury undersecretary Anthony Solomon said he sees no problem for the exchange markets from the increase in the West German discount and Lombard rates, Reuters reported.

["I don't see any problem as far as the exchange markets go," Mr. Solomon said, referring to congressional complaints that West German interest-rate increases have triggered an interest-rate war. Mr. Solomon said the latest West German rate increase is "not par of a rate war at all."]

Following the announcement, the dollar eased slightly to 1.8053 DM from 1.8057 DM. Dealers said they had expected a ½-point increase in the discount rate, but they added today's move actually only brought the official lending rates in line with money-market rates.

Call money rates have fallen from over 8 percent last week to 3.5 to 5 percent due to end-of-month factors, but term-lending rates have been steady at 8-to-9-percent.

Mr. Emminger said that savings banks and cooperative banks had been refinancing heavily from the rediscount facility at the 5 percent discount rate and lending at competitive rates. This has contributed to rapid credit expansion which Mr. Emminger has repeatedly called a "motor of inflation."

The Lombard rate is what banks pay to borrow from the central bank using securities as collateral while the discount rate applies to central bank borrowings against bills as collateral.

Money market dealers said they thought rates would rise at least temporarily with the latest Bundesbank measures contributing to the rise. One dealer noted, however, that market rates are being affected by "seasonal factors, such as year-end accounting, that create additional credit demand."

Mr. Emminger today said that "homemade inflation has made progress," adding that "doubtless, the danger to price stability has increased alarmingly." He cited figures showing the preliminary year-to-year increase in the October cost-of-living at 5.7 percent.

Inflation Revision

"We wanted to see a turnaround in price rises, but the preliminary indications are that it is not coming," he said.

In an apparent reversal of earlier optimism that the inflation rate would start decling early next year, Mr. Emminger said he expected the country's annual inflation rate by the yearend to be over 5 percent, and possibly above 5.5 percent.

He added that he hoped annual inflation could be reduced to under 4 percent in the second half of 1980, revising earlier expectations that the rate would drop to that level or lower in early 1980.

Mr. Emminger reiterated that he felt the latest rises in rates would not undermine the nation's current economic expansion. While he acknowledged that economists were predicting a flattening of the upswing in 1980, with overall growth dropping to 3.5 percent from the 4.5 percent expected this year, he said a very recent study of the propensity to invest by West German enterprises showed this important growth factor was not weakening.

He added that this conclusion had surprised many of the economic institutes predicting lessened growth for 1980.

Mr. Emminger denied a suggestion that the purpose of the $4-billion-DM increase in the rediscount volume was aimed at replacing a like amount of liquidity expected to be absorbed by twin 2-billion-DM issues of so-called Carter bonds next week and in January.

"We want to increase liquidity, but not for this purpose," Mr. Emminger remarked. He explained that the expansion of the rediscount volume represented a long-term increase in bank liquidity.

The Netherlands central bank followed the Bundesbank move, raising its discount rate to a record 8.5 from 8 percent in respose an increase in rates abroad, the bank said.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Domtar

3rd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	385.0	318.3
Profits	26.3	19.4
9 Months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,100.0	910.9
Profits	69.6	41.0

Steel Co. of Canada

3rd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	504.7	435.8
Profits	31.8	28.3
Per share	1.14	1.03
9 Months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,550.0	1,340.0
Profits	107.7	86.5
Per share	3.93	3.17

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 8)

Bank Credit To S. Korea Continuing

Policies Unchanged On Short-Term Loans

HONG KONG, Oct. 31 (Reuters) — International banks are not expected to significantly scale down their lending to South Korea as a result of the assassination of President Park Chung Hee, bankers here said today.

Mr. Park's death and the rioting which preceded it have caused some nervousness, and banks are watching developments closely and may exercise greater caution in entering into long-term committments, they said. But for now, the government, with the backing of the military, appears firmly in control, and it is essentially "business as usual," bankers said.

[AP-Dow Jones reported that Morgan Guaranty Trust has decided to continue putting together a loan of just under $30 million that it had already begun syndicating for Saehan Motor, owned equally by General Motors and South Korea's Daewoo Group.]

They said they see no change in banks' policies on short-term lending to South Korea. But views were divided as to attitudes to longer-term lending.

No Real Threat

Some felt there may be some curtailment of long-term loans, with banks also possibly looking for better spreads. Others, however, felt that recent events posed no real threat to the country's political or economic stability, so banks would continue to be willing lenders.

"What's happened in the country doesn't represent a substantial threat to either political or economic stability, and I don't see it having any real effect on our lending policy. As far as we're concerned, it's business as usual," a U.S. banker commented.

Others, however, said it was too early to assess the longer term effects of Mr. Park's death on the political situation. "Any prudent banker would wait and see," a U.K. banker said.

Another banker suggested that the South Koreans themselves may scale down their borrowing plans for the short-term. "If they did that, they'd have bankers queueing at their doors before long," he added.

Bankers said they were not concerned by the current state of the country's economy.

Latest figures show consumer prices in September were 17.9-percent above the year-earlier level after an 18.6-percent rise in August.

The current-account deficit has widened sharply, reaching $2.9 billion in the first eight months compared with $431 million in the like 1978 period. While economic growth has slowed, the government last month was projecting a real increase of 8 percent in this year's gross national product against 12.5 percent last year.

While the outstanding foreign debt is fairly high, its debt-service burden is quite acceptable in relation to its export earnings and reserves, bankers said. One banker estimated principal payments due this year at around $1.2 billion, up from $1.1 billion last year, and rising to around $1.3 billion in 1980. "But this is not high in relation to exports of around $15 billion," he said.

U.S. Firms' Profits Up 21.2%

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ) — Aided by an unexpected surge in oil-company earnings, U.S. corporate profits gained 21.2 percent in the third quarter from a year earlier, exceeding the second quarter's 19.6-percent increase but below the first quarter's 37.2-percent surge, according to a Wall Street Journal survey of 554 major corporations.

The latest figures surprised many economists who, believing that a recession had begun, had looked for a substantial narrowing in profits.

Results varied widely among industry groups, however. Oil companies surveyed averaged a 76.5-percent increase; among the big gainers were Exxon, up 118 percent; Texaco, 211 percent; Gulf, 97 percent; Mobil, 130 percent and Occidental, up tenfold.

The auto industry's reports were dismal. General Motors had a 96-percent drop in net, Ford's profit plummeted 66 percent — both were in the red on an operating basis — and Chrysler posted a $460.6-million loss, almost three times the year-earlier deficit.

Although now the drain of incentive payments to clear inventories has ended, auto production is still weak and getting weaker. Analysts are projecting GM's earnings at $1.50 to $2 a share for the fourth quarter, down from $3.51 a share a year ago, and Ford's at break-even to 50 cents a share, down from $2.35 a share. Chrysler has said its fourth-quarter loss could total $315 million, but analyst think that $370 million is possible.

Steelmakers presented a mixed picture, with many reporting slightly lower profits on higher sales. U.S. Steel's 8.4-percent drop in third-quarter earnings was attributed in part to losses on steelmaking operations while its other lines, particularly chemicals, did well. National Steel's earnings fell 3 percent, Republic's 6.8 percent and Inland's 17 percent — despite sales gains ranging from 14 to 18 percent. Wheeling-Pittsburgh's net edged up less than 1 percent.

The general strength of corporate earnings was closely linked with the unexpected general strength of the economy in the quarter. However, inflation also continued strong and boosted inventory profits.

Lacy Hunt, senior vice president of Philadelphia's Fidelity bank, believes that the inventory-valuation adjustment that the Commerce Department computes to measure inventory profits rose to a $40.8-billion annual rate in the quarter from a $36.6-billion rate in the second period.

This compares with a Commerce Department analyst who puts third-quarter after-tax profits at a $150.7-billion annual rate, up 8.2 percent from the second quarter. He adds that "on the assumption of a moderate decline in economic growth in the fourth quarter," corporate profits "will lose everything they gained in the third quarter." He sees a decline to the second quarter's $139.3-billion rate.

A department analyst also says profits were bolstered by a slowdown in the rise of unit labor costs. He cites preliminary figures showing that these rose at an 8-percent annual rate in the quarter, down from a 13-percent rate in the previous quarter.

Looking ahead, Mr. Hunt speaks for many analysts when he says: "Profits are likely to start trending downward." He expects earnings in the current quarter to be only about 5 percent above a year ago. By the third quarter of 1980, he predicts profits will drop to an annual rate of some $125 billion, a decline of 15 percent or more from this year's third quarter.

Oils' Outlook

However, most economists expect the oil companies' profits to continue strong, although many do not expect fourth-quarter comparisons to be as striking. For one thing, third-quarter gains were spectacular partly because the year-earlier period was the weakest in 1978.

Among other major sectors, bank-holding companies did well as heavy loan demand propelled earnings sharply higher. For example, BankAmerica's net operating earnings rose 11 percent as loans jumped 18 percent.

Railroads' earnings generally fell as the increase

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)

Comex, CBOT Adjust Margins on Silver

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ) — The Commodity Exchange yesterday again moved to grapple with large silver traders, whose heavy buying has sent prices sharply higher, by requiring them to put up a substantial amount of additional cash effective Nov. 12.

The Comex, and the Chicago Board of Trade, also lowered margin requirements for newly purchased silver futures in a bid to revive flagging trading, the result of previous steps to deal with the big traders.

The new margin rules apparently helped increase trading volume. An estimated 9,000 contracts changed hands on the Comex yesterday compared with 3,617 the previous day.

The Comex said that effective Nov. 12, margins, or the amount of money that must be put down in advance to buy or sell a futures contract, will be $10,000 a contract for holders of up to 500 contracts; $20,000 a contract for holders of 501 to 1,000 contracts, and $30,000 a contract for holders of more than 1,000 contracts.

Previous margin increases, to $50,000 in several steps, applied only to new transactions, so large traders who established their positions before mid-September could have provided margin of as little as $1,500 a contract. Margins on new positions come under the new scale effective immediately.

Retroactive Effect

It is hoped the higher margins for established positions will have a "severe" effect on traders whose large holdings date back to late summer, before the threat of a market squeeze led to the successive increases in margins, a Comex official said. The lowered margins for new positions should help traders get out of the market if they wish by enabling others to do business with them, the Comex official said.

Meanwhile, CBOT directors trimmed margin requirements on silver speculators to $15,000 a contract from $20,000, effective with contracts purchased after Sept. 19, when the exchange increased margins to $20,000 a contract from $2,500. The CBOT moved last week to curb the accumulation of silver futures by limiting the number of contracts any one speculator can hold, although provisions on established positions do not take effect until Feb. 1, 1980.

Paul Johns, executive vice president, said "some residual concern" about the CBOT silver market persists, but "the signs from the marketplace are positive." An exchange spokesman observed that "conditions which caused the increase on Sept. 19 have been alleviated." It is understood that pressure on silver for delivery before early next year has been alleviated.

Blue Chips Lead Wall St. Prices Lower

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices retreated today in moderate trading as blue chips and glamours came under selling pressure.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell nine today and declines led advances about four to three as volume eased to about 28 million shares.

Chemical Bank projected the bank prime rate would peak about 16 percent early next year. The forecast was in line with some other Wall Street estimates.

The Commerce Department reported new orders booked by U.S. manufacturers rose a seasonally adjusted 3.9 percent in September after a gain of 1.9 percent in August. Shipments rose 0.6 percent after a 0.9-percent gain. Unfilled orders rose 1.9 percent following August's 0.1-percent rise and inventories increased 0.8 percent after a 1-percent gain.

McDonnell Douglas dropped 1¾ to 25¼. A DC-10 jetliner crashed while attempting to land at Mexico City. Shares of Western Airlines, the operator, were unchanged at 8¼.

Active Exxon lost ¾ despite raising the quarterly dividend to $1.10 a share from $1.00. Standard Oil of California reported higher earnings and raised its quarterly payout to 80 cents a share from 70 but slipped ⅛.

Chrysler tacked on ⅛ despite a record third-quarter loss. The Washington Post reported that sources said the Carter administration has decided to recommend loan guarantees.

Wm. Wrigley Jr. voted an increase in extra and monthly dividends and will consider a stock split early next year. The board declared an extra payout of $1.10 and raised the regular dividend to 24 cents from 20.

Asarco declared a 50-cents extra dividend and its regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents.

Others raising dividends included Duke Power to 48 cents from 45, Purolator to 34 cents from 33 and Arcata to 32 cents from 28.

Bethlehem Steel said it expects steel shipments and earnings for the 1979 fourth quarter to be lower than year ago levels.

U.S. Unveils Plan to Lift Innovation

To Meet Competition By Overseas Industry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UPI) — President Carter today announced major steps to aid cooperation between government and the nation's industry to meet growing competition from goods made abroad.

The "industrial innovation" program will cost $40.9 million a year and is aimed at improving the nation's standard of living through such steps as ending patent squabbles and getting new medicines to the public more quickly.

One major step will refine the regulatory process so that the introduction of new drugs from abroad may be expedited. The move will allow the Environmental Protection Agency to set criteria for "innovation waivers" so that government agencies dealing with the safety and efficacy of products may set priorities based on benefits.

Other steps announced by the president will:

- Increase technical knowledge by establishing four generic industrial centers at a cost of up to $8 million. Another $20 million will go to the National Science Foundation to help universities promote industrial technology.
- Allocate an additional $1.2 million a year to improve the flow of knowledge from federal laboratories to industry.
- Spend an additional $1.8 million yearly to study foreign technical literature and $2.4 million for the State and Commerce departments to interview Americans returning from overseas.
- Establish a uniform patent policy on inventions by government contractors, settling a 30-year dispute over the matter. The government will retain the patent, but the contractor could obtain exclusive licenses in exchange for commercializing the invention.

Mr. Carter directed the Justice and Commerce departments and the Federal Trade Commission to clarify antitrust policy in order to spur greater research by industry.

...etails Are Set ...or Some Terms ...f U.S. DM Issue

FRANKFURT, Oct. 31 (Reuters) — The U.S. Treasury's Deutsche-mark denominated securities, so-called Carter bonds, to be issued in early November will have maturities of 2½ and 3½ years and will be issued at par with the coupons to be announced Nov. 5, the Bundesbank said today.

The securities, totalling up to 2 billion DM, will be eligible for discounting under the Lombard facility, the central bank said. In addition, purchasers will be freed on demand from U.S. withholding tax under the conditions of the West German-U.S. double taxation agreement, the central bank added.

Banks had insisted that both conditions were needed for a successful marketing of the paper.

The bonds will be available to non-West German residents in a basic unit of 5,000 DM and further multiples of 1,000 DM and will not be on sale either directly or indirectly to West German residents.

A second issue of Carter bonds is expected in January, and will also involve up to 2 billion DM. Washington announced its intention to float the issues on Oct. 24.

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Chicago Futures

October 31, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.21	4.24½	4.19½	4.21¼	+.02¾
Mar	4.39	4.44½	4.38	4.41½	+.04¼
May	4.45	4.52	4.45	4.50¾	+.06
Jul	4.46	4.52	4.46	4.50¼	+.04¾
Sep	4.56	4.60	4.56	4.60	+.05
Dec	4.72	4.73	4.70	4.73	+.05½

Sales Tues. 17,434. Total open interest Tues. 56,818, up 732 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.63¾	2.66¼	2.63¾	2.64½	+.02
Mar	2.83	2.84½	2.81¾	2.82	+.01¾
May	2.93¾	2.96½	2.93	2.93¾	+.00¾
Jul	3.02	3.03	3.00	3.00	+.00½
Sep	3.03½	3.05	3.03	3.03	+.00½
Dec	3.06	3.07¾	3.04½	3.04¾	

Sales Tues. 35,911. Total open interest Tues. 179,408, up 1,126 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.39	6.50	6.39	6.45	+.07½
Jan	6.64½	6.73	6.64½	6.67¾	+.06¼
Mar	6.87	6.95	6.87	6.91½	+.06½
May	7.05	7.14	7.05	7.09¾	+.05¼
Jul	7.22	7.29	7.22	7.25¼	+.05¾
Aug	7.31½	7.35	7.29	7.32½	+.06½
Sep	7.32	7.38	7.32	7.35	+.06
Nov	7.39	7.44	7.38	7.41½	+.06

Sales Tues. 40,639. Total open interest Tues. 113,366, off 1,810 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	180.80	183.40	180.10	182.60	+3.00
Jan	183.80	186.00	183.10	185.30	+2.80
Mar	188.00	189.50	186.70	188.60	+1.80
May	192.00	193.00	190.70	192.70	+2.00
Jul	195.50	196.50	194.60	195.80	+1.00
Aug	197.50	199.00	196.90	198.70	+1.80
Sep	200.00	200.00	199.00	199.30	+.50
Oct	200.00	201.70	200.00	201.70	+1.20
Dec	202.30	204.00	202.30	204.00	+1.50

Sales Tues. 6,801. Total open interest Tues. 55,789, up 229 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	25.95	26.20	25.90	25.97	+.13
Jan	25.80	25.90	25.60	25.63	+.06
Mar	25.70	25.80	25.55	25.55	+.10
May	25.70	25.80	25.55	25.58	+.01
Jul	25.80	25.85	25.60	25.65	—.02
Aug	25.70	25.95	25.60	25.65	—.03
Sep	25.80	26.00	25.65	25.68	—.02
Oct	25.80	25.95	25.70	25.75	+.10
Dec	26.05	26.25	26.00	26.05	+.15
Jan	26.20	26.20	26.00	26.00	

Sales Tues. 12,960. Total open interest Tues. 68,051, up 795 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.43	1.44½	1.42½	1.43¼	+.02¼
Mar	1.56¾	1.58½	1.56½	1.57¼	+.02¼
May	1.65¼	1.66	1.65	1.65¼	+.03
Jul	1.69½	1.70½	1.69	1.69½	+.03
Sep	1.74¼	1.74¼	1.73	1.73	+.03

Sales Tues. 499. Total open interest Tues. 5,746, up 56 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	66.60	67.90	66.35	67.32	
Jan	68.00	68.90	67.90	68.45	—.15
Feb	69.00	70.40	68.80	69.87	+.05
Apr	70.80	71.90	70.50	71.46	+.13
Jun	71.95	73.05	71.75	72.57	+.17
Aug	71.22	71.92	70.90	71.17	—.20
Oct	69.95	70.70	69.90	70.20	—.05
Dec	71.00	71.05	71.00	71.00	—.15

Est. sales 29,762; sales Tues. 32,050. Total open interest Tues. 55,355, up 1,458 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	79.10	80.00	78.85	79.67	+.15
Jan	82.80	83.70	82.00	82.52	—.55
Mar	83.40	85.05	82.90	84.75	+1.13
Apr	83.25	85.10	83.20	84.77	+.80
May	83.30	85.10	83.30	84.70	+.63
Aug	82.00	83.40	82.00	83.40	+1.22
Sep	.	.	.	81.00	.

Est. sales 3,805; sales Tues. 3,002. Total open interest Tues. 13,582, up 66 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	37.12	38.30	36.95	37.72	+.32
Feb	40.20	40.95	39.65	40.30	—.10
Apr	38.90	39.45	38.50	38.90	
Jun	41.50	42.45	41.42	42.10	+.63
Jul	42.55	43.50	42.55	43.05	+.05
Aug	42.10	42.75	41.80	42.45	+.05
Oct	40.50	40.90	40.50	40.80	+.50
Dec	43.00	43.35	42.60	42.65	—.20
Feb	.	.	.	46.65	+.70

Est. sales 8,662; sales Tues. 6,815. Total open interest Tues. 25,177, up 1,054 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	47.95	49.30	47.15	47.47	—.65
Mar	48.40	49.35	47.50	47.77	—.58
May	49.60	50.25	48.65	48.70	—.80

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	50.85	51.45	49.65	50.10	—.55
Aug	49.50	50.05	48.50	48.70	—.65

Est. sales 7,924; sales Tues. 6,150. Total open interest Tues. 22,234, up 107 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Nov	37.27	38.00	37.27	37.75	+.50
Dec	40.00	40.22	40.00	40.50	+.10
Jan	.	.	.	42.70	—.10
Feb	43.25	43.70	43.25	43.70	—.30
Mar	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	+.30
Apr	44.15	44.15	44.15	44.15	—.10

Sales Tues. 243. Total open interest Tues. 1,190, off 48 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	55.35	56.00	55.10	55.90	+.60
Dec	61.40	61.40	60.30	61.25	.
Jan	58.20	58.20	58.15	58.15	—.85

Est. sales 12; sales Tues. 33. Total open interest Tues. 329, off 7 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	228.50	229.50	222.90	225.30	—.40
Jan	207.50	208.50	204.50	206.30	+2.50
Mar	204.00	206.20	202.80	203.90	+2.30
May	205.30	208.20	205.30	206.30	+1.70
Jul	205.00	207.00	204.50	204.60	+2.10
Sep	203.00	203.70	201.30	201.60	+2.90

Est. sales 4,501; sales Tues. 3,697. Total open interest Tues. 11,075, off 249 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	177.00	178.00	177.00	177.60	+1.10
Jan	178.60	179.20	177.20	178.20	+.90
Mar	181.50	181.90	180.20	181.00	+.60
May	184.20	184.80	183.80	184.50	+1.30
Jul	187.00	187.50	186.30	187.30	+1.80
Sep	.	.	.	189.00	+1.70
Nov	190.50	190.50	190.00	190.50	+1.00
Jan	.	.	.	192.00	.
Mar	.	.	.	193.00	—.50

Sales Tues. 670. Total open interest Tues. 3,983, up 131 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	88.17	88.24	87.94	87.95	—.18
Mar	88.80	88.86	88.45	88.47	—.23
Jun	89.58	89.64	89.28	89.29	—.14
Sep	90.21	90.24	89.92	89.92	—.15
Dec	90.68	90.70	90.42	90.43	—.13
Mar	90.90	90.96	90.70	90.70	—.12
Jun	91.21	91.21	90.93	90.95	—.15
Sep	91.28	91.35	91.05	91.05	—.22

Est. sales: 11,601; sales Tues. 10,061. Total open interest Tues. 35,702, up 756 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	77-08	77-08	75-15	76-05	—16
Mar	76-12	76-26	75-20	75-23	—05
Jun	76-29	77-04	75-30	75-30	—06
Sep	76-25	77-01	75-20	76-01	—05
Dec	77-02	77-06	76-02	76-02	—06
Mar	76-25	77-01	75-20	76-01	—05
Jun	76-18	76-18	75-28	75-28	—03
Sep	76-10	76-13	75-22	75-22	—01
Dec	76-04	76-05	75-18	75-18	+02
Mar	75-30	76-02	75-12	75-12	+02
Jun	75-25	75-25	75-06	75-06	+02

Sales Tues. 5,048 contracts. Total open interest Tues. 72,227, off 681 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	14.58	14.71	14.48	14.71	+.13
Mar	13.54	13.70	13.54	13.70	+.10
Jun	12.45	12.69	12.45	12.68	+.13
Sep	12.20	12.35	12.10	12.20	+.12

Sales Tues. 171 contracts. Total open interest Tues. 1,145, off 37 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Dec	81-00	82-05	79-26	79-30	—15
Mar	81-05	82-23	80-04	80-05	—18
Jun	82-30	82-30	80-10	80-11	—18
Sep	82-24	82-25	80-18	80-18	—27
Dec	83-08	83-08	80-22	80-23	—30
Mar	83-10	83-10	80-26	80-26	—26
Jun	81-21	81-21	80-26	80-26	—31
Sep	81-19	81-19	80-22	80-22	—32
Dec	81-17	81-18	80-20	80-20	—32
Mar	82-20	82-20	80-20	80-20	—32
Jun	81-13	81-13	80-23	80-23	—27

Sales Tues. 10,789 contracts. Total open interest Tues. 64,683, off 44 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8452	.8460	.8439	.8443	—14
Mar	.8470	.8478	.8458	.8466	—18
Jun	.8485	.8485	.8475	.8475	—19
Sep	.8515	.8515	.8515	.8515	—05
Dec	.8510	.8510	.8503	.8506	—34

Est. sales 1,702; sales Tues. 993. Total open interest Tues. 10,240, off 229 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.0785	2.0845	2.0715	2.0770	+65
Mar	2.0780	2.0850	2.0725	2.0775	+70
Jun	2.0800	2.0835	2.0750	2.0780	+85
Sep	2.0775	2.0825	2.0750	2.0770	+90

Est. sales 3,540; sales Tues. 4,331. Total open interest Tues. 8,448, off 1,263 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5590	.5614	.5587	.5612	+36
Mar	.5673	.5701	.5672	.5700	+41
Jun	.5746	.5769	.5746	.5769	+40
Sep	.	.	.	.5790	

Est. sales 2,607; sales Tues. 2,130. Total open interest Tues. 7,116, up 242 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. Dec . . . .24000 .

Est. sales 0; sales Tues. 0. Total open interest Tues. 4, unchanged from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004252	.004290	.004246	.004277	+32
Mar	.004315	.004353	.004309	.004350	+09
Jun	.004390	.004399	.004390	.004399	+14

Est. sales 1,449; sales Tues. 995. Total open interest Tues. 4,887, off 197 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6100	.6175	.6100	.6162	+115
Mar	.6271	.6345	.6268	.6334	+121
Jun	.6410	.6483	.6406	.6460	+127
Sep	.6600	.6608	.6570	.6607	+149

Est. sales 2,469; sales Tues. 2,530. Total open interest Tues. 10,093, off 949 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

October 31, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.00	6.04	6.00	6.00	—0.03
Mar	7.40	7.40	7.36	7.40	+0.07
Apr	9.08	9.08	8.70	9.08	+0.20
May	9.75	10.05	9.72	10.02	+0.23

Est. 732; sales Tues. 478. Total open interest Tues. 4,729, up 86 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	210.50	212.45	210.50	212.30	+1.80
Mar	195.00	196.40	194.05	196.28	+0.59
May	187.00	189.49	187.25	189.31	+0.55
Jul	187.00	189.00	186.25	188.84	+1.34
Sep	186.00	189.00	186.00	188.74	+2.34
Dec	187.00	188.00	188.00	188.08	+2.75
Mar	183.50	185.50	183.25	185.47	+1.22

Est. 1,990; sales Tues. 1,304. Total open interest Tues. 14,844, up 197 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	13.45	13.65	13.45	13.65	+0.05
Mar	13.82	14.14	13.70	14.08	+0.21
May	13.90	14.16	13.76	14.16	+0.27
Jul	13.95	14.23	13.82	14.20	+0.24
Sep	14.10	14.31	13.93	14.31	+0.40
Oct	14.15	14.44	13.95	14.31	+0.31
Mar	14.55	14.73	14.47	14.73	+0.25

Est. 10,275; sales Tues. 13,544. Total open interest Tues. 72,785, off 1,461 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	122.00	124.65	122.00	123.50	+1.25
Mar	125.00	126.90	124.60	126.20	+1.20
May	127.75	129.50	127.75	128.90	+1.35
Jul	130.25	131.30	130.25	131.30	+1.35
Sep	132.50	134.50	132.50	133.45	+1.05

Est. 928; sales Tues. 774. Total open interest Tues. 7,581, up 126 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	107.20	107.20	106.55	106.50	—0.30
Jan	97.50	97.50	96.50	96.50	—0.50
Mar	98.10	98.10	97.35	97.35	—0.45
May	99.45	99.45	98.65	98.70	—0.50
Jul	100.40	100.40	99.90	99.90	—0.50
Sep	101.50	101.50	101.30	101.10	—0.50
Jan	97.00	97.00	97.00	96.50	—0.55

Est. 250; sales Tues. 355. Total open interest Tues. 7,117, off 36 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	67.40	67.70	66.90	66.97	—0.15
Mar	67.80	68.00	67.25	67.32	—0.13
May	68.55	68.90	68.00	68.22	—0.17
Jul	69.40	69.90	69.00	69.05	—0.21
Oct	69.80	70.30	69.75	69.50	.
Dec	70.05	70.30	69.75	69.75	—0.25
Mar	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	.

Est. 8,550; sales Tues. 10,949. Total open interest Tues. 40,653, up 959 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Copper 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	91.20	91.75	90.50	90.90	+0.50
Jan	91.90	91.90	91.50	91.30	+0.40
Mar	92.70	92.90	91.80	92.00	+0.50
May	93.25	93.30	92.40	92.60	+0.30
Jul	93.50	94.00	93.10	93.10	+0.30
Sep	93.80	94.00	93.80	93.60	+0.30
Dec	95.00	95.00	94.10	94.20	+0.30
Mar	95.00	95.00	94.95	94.60	+0.30
May	95.50	95.50	95.50	94.90	+0.30
Jul	96.00	96.00	96.00	95.20	+0.30

Est. 5,500; sales Tues. 6,000. Total open interest Tues. 57,851, off 303 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz					
Nov	1660.0	1660.0	1651.0	1656.0	+21.0
Dec	1690.0	1690.0	1667.0	1679.0	+19.0
Jan	1700.5	1705.0	1696.0	1699.0	+19.0
Mar	1740.0	1746.0	1726.0	1736.0	+19.0
May	1762.0	1763.0	1754.0	1759.5	+19.0
Jul	1790.0	1790.0	1780.0	1782.5	+19.0
Sep	1816.5	1816.5	1810.0	1805.0	+18.5
Jan	1852.0	1852.0	1852.0	1851.3	+18.3
Mar	1869.0	1869.0	1869.0	1874.3	+18.3
May	1892.0	1892.0	1892.0	1897.3	+18.3
Jul	1915.0	1915.0	1915.0	1920.3	+18.3

Est. 6,500; sales Tues. 9,000. Total open interest Tues. 142,467, off 1,319 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	477.00	486.20	477.00	481.50	+9.60
Apr	489.00	489.00	482.00	485.50	+9.10
Jul	490.00	495.00	488.00	491.50	+8.50
Oct	501.00	501.00	497.00	498.50	+8.00
Jan	509.00	512.00	506.00	503.00	+6.50

Est. 1,153; sales Tues. 1,958. Total open interest Tues. 7,451, up 177 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Dec	385.00	388.50	384.50	385.70	+2.20
Feb	397.00	399.00	395.00	395.50	+2.40
Apr	405.00	409.00	404.00	405.00	+2.50
Jun	415.50	417.80	413.50	413.90	+2.60
Aug	425.00	426.50	423.30	422.70	+2.70
Oct	432.60	432.60	432.00	431.30	+2.80
Dec	439.90	443.50	439.90	439.80	+2.90
Feb	451.00	451.00	448.00	448.10	+3.00
Apr	456.70	458.50	456.70	456.30	+3.10
Jun	462.50	463.50	462.50	464.50	+3.20
Aug	473.90	474.00	473.90	472.70	+3.30

Est. 15,000; sales Tues. 18,008. Total open interest Tues. 172,348, off 1,744 from Mon.

Cash Prices

October 31, 1979

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.07	1.53
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	87-88	74-75
Lead Spot, lb	0.58	0.37
Copper elect., lb	90¾	72¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.7828	7.5017
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	.33½
Silver N.Y., oz	16.400	5.940
Gold N.Y., oz	382.25	222.75

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

October 31, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,137.70 f	1,134.60 f
Reuters	1,676.30	1,668.30
Dow Jones Spot	400.38	399.48
D.J. Futures	403.17	399.46

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

October 31, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	1,470	1,470	1,475	1,495	+19
Mar	1,534	1,495	1,518	1,520	+23
May	1,548	1,535	1,539	1,540	+34
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,545	1,565	+35
Aug	1,560	1,560	1,555	1,565	+5
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,580	+5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,580	+5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,575	1,610	+10
172 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,225	1,200	1,225	1,228	+45
Mar	1,234	1,200	1,231	1,234	+36
May	1,254	1,254	1,259	1,265	+46
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,265	-	+40
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,290	1,300	+57
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,330	-	+60
34 lots					

International Stock Indexes

October 31, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	87.90	87.50	94.30	87.40
Brussels (2)	N.A.	125.96	141.92	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	136.14	135.83	159.63	135.52
London 30	437.50	439.10	558.60	439.10
London 500 (4)	260.26	260.60	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	N.A.	N.A.	93.85	55.45
Paris (6)	126.24	125.68	141.07	76.10
Sydney (7)	692.89	687.77	692.63	545.72
Tokyo (8)	449.02	446.59	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,444.13	6,406.58	6,577.89	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	335.30	334.90	350.80	308.40

1. Ans-Cos Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

October 31, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	959.00	961.00	944.00	945.00
3 months	974.00	975.00	960.00	961.00
Cathodes: spot	945.00	947.00	933.00	935.00
3 months	957.00	959.00	945.00	947.00
Tin: spot	7,620.00	7,640.00	7,550.00	7,560.00
3 months	7,380.00	7,400.00	7,360.00	7,380.00
Lead: spot	578.00	578.50	574.00	576.00
3 months	573.00	574.00	571.00	572.00
Zinc: spot	322.00	323.00	323.00	324.00
3 months	331.00	333.00	332.00	333.00
Silver: spot	787.50	788.50	782.00	783.00
3 months	865.00	866.00	800.00	801.00
Aluminium: spot	848.00	850.00	851.00	852.00
3 months	801.00	802.00	808.00	809.00
Nickel: spot	2,740.00	2,750.00	2,775.00	2,785.00
3 months	2,830.00	2,850.00	2,835.00	2,840.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

October 31, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	162.10	161.80	161.50	161.90	159.95	160.25
Mar	167.75	166.25	166.75	166.80	165.00	165.35
May	168.80	167.00	166.75	167.10	165.40	165.50
Aug	168.00	168.00	167.60	167.70	165.50	165.90
Oct	169.00	168.70	168.50	168.70	166.00	166.45
4,517 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,415	1,368	1,412	1,413	1,369	1,361
Mar	1,420	1,380	1,413	1,414	1,377	1,378
May	1,435	1,406	1,432	1,433	1,402	1,403
Jly	1,468	1,436	1,458	1,460	1,430	1,432
Sep	1,480	1,465	1,478	1,480	1,452	1,455
Dec	1,502	1,482	1,500	1,505	1,475	1,480
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,530	1,495	1,510
2,903 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,775	1,755	1,761	1,765	1,777	1,778
Jan	1,800	1,785	1,799	1,800	1,804	1,805
Mar	1,777	1,756	1,767	1,768	1,771	1,772
May	1,739	1,730	1,743	1,745	1,747	1,749
Jly	1,730	1,700	1,731	1,734	1,735	1,744
Sep	1,710	1,710	1,723	1,740	1,730	1,742
Nov	1,705	1,705	1,700	1,740	1,725	1,745
3,861 lots of 5 tons.						

European Gold Markets

October 31, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	379.75	382.00	+4.40
Zurich	381.00	382.00	+5.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	382.46	Closed	-

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	Nov. 79	Feb. 80	May 80
390	9.75-11.75	—.—	—.—
405	4.50-6.50	26.00-28.00	—.—
410	2.75-4.75	24.50-26.25	—.—
420	—.—	20.25-22.25	39.00-41.00
430	—.—	10.25-20.25	34.00-36.00

Gold Trading 381.50-383.50

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—10

Am Hoist, Braun CF, Missionins s, Pier1 Imp, Reserve Oil, RsvOil 1.75pf, SocastnPS s, SuperOil wi, UtdMerMf n, Wor Swasey

NEW LOWS—61

Arctic Ent, Arkans Best, BosE 8.88pf, CPNatl, CaroPL pfA, CinG 9.30pf, Cole Palm, ColSO 10.52pf, CwE 8.40pf, CnPw 4.16pf, DetE 9.32pf, DukeP pfM, DukeP pfK, ElMemM pf, Envirtch Cp, EquitLfe M, FederDStr, Firestone, GF BusEqt, Garfnkl Brk, GaPw 7.80pf, Goodyear, IndM 7.08pf, LeggtPlatt n, LibOFd pfA, Mesta Mach, Mlan PwLt, NCNBCp n, NDist 1.86pf, NevP 1.60pf, NYStaEG, NiM 3.40pf, NSPw 3.60pf, NSPw 4.16pf, OhEd 4.40pf, OhEd 7.36pf, OhPw 7.60fC, Ownll 4.75pf, PacT&T pf, PubSvc Col, PSEG 6.80pf, PSEG 8.08pf, RCA 3.50pf, RCA cv4pf, Raymnd Int, RepubAir, Shellr 1.35pf, SoRy 2.60pf, SIOOh pfA, Tex Util, Tobin Pack, Toledo Ed, Unilevr Ltd, UnEl 4.56pf, UnEl 8pfL, UtaPL 2.36pf, VaEP 8.84pf, VaEP 7.20pf, Warn Lamb, WnAir Lin, WnAir 2pf

Oil-Rich UAE Has Become Gasoline Poor

ABU DHABI, Oct. 31 (UPI). — Severe gasoline shortages are occurring in much of the United Arab Emirates, the newspaper Emirates News said today.

It said that there were severe shortages in all the emirates but Abu Dhabi, the nation's largest oil producer. The shortages began about 20 days ago when Iran halted the supply of oil to British Petroleum and Shell. Abu Dhabi has its own oil company and refinery, but gasoline distribution in the other six emirates is handled by BP, Shell and Caltex.

At the same time, while prices in Abu Dhabi have remained virtually stable this year, they have risen three times in the northern emirates and are now the highest in the Gulf at more than $1 a gallon.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 31, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond SF 688.20
—(d) Conbar SF 634.00
—(d) Grobar SF 605.00
—(d) Stockbar SF 717.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund SF 16.13
—(d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.74
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $9.65

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $6.57
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.91

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $19.19
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.55
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $27.98

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses SF 302.75
—(d) Canasec SF 436.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 61.50
—(d) Energie-Valor SF 89.75
—(d) Ussec SF 431.00
—(d) Europa-Valor SF 112.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra DM 19.20
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 66.00

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd. $4.24

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $27.53
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $80.27
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $24.51
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $52.93
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. $15.19

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £3.86
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £7.24
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £14.51

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $42.28
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 10.20
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.48
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $7.49
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $18.24

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $70.67
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $20.55

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 367.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 300.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda).
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.99

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $42.06

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parton Sw. R Est SF 1,350.00
—(r) Securswiss SF 1,168.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
—(d) America-Valor SF 325.75
—(d) Intervalor SF 50.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio SF 342.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 239.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select SF 66.50
—(d) Universal Fund SF 71.20

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF 21.73
—(d) Bond Invest SF 59.80
—(d) Convert-Invest SF 62.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF 132.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 100.00
—(d) Globinvest SF 53.25
—(d) Pacific Invest SF 65.75
—(d) Romatac-Invest SF 315.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 217.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 223.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta DM 39.40
—(d) Unifonds DM 17.80
—(d) Unirak DM 51.15
—(d) Uniglobal DM 42.50
—(d) Unispecial I DM 68.00
—(d) Europafonds DM 25.60

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $8.01
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,015.64
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.23
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 120.00
(w) CAMIT $9.70
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $14.37
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,380.00
(d) Corbica Open-End Fund $220.07
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,090.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $6.86
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $13.84
(w) D.G.C. $11.06
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $17.38
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $20.48
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,122.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,850.55
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $214.98
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,474.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 57.15
(d) Fonditalia $14.16
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 48.48
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 5.52
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $366.88
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel $31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $113.66
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $116.33
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.93
(w) Intermarket Fund $167.72
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.83
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.81
(d) Invesio DWS DM 32.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques $64.28
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $18.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.57
(w) Japan Selection Fund $78.12
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $29.26
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,381.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $12.70
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $30.02
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $48.52
(w) Luxfund $28.53
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. Con$ 10.27
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $31.99
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $7.90
(w) Nippon Fund $17.87
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.15
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.55
(w) N.A.M.F. $72.21
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $30.85
(d) Renta Fund $58.66
(d) Rentinvest LF 829.00
(d) Safe Fund $3.72
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.37
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 85.40
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $14.97
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 98.00
(w) Soros Fund $776.26
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $45.40
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $64.00
(w) Transpacific Fund $30.80
(d) UNICO Fund DM 52.80
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $0.95
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.00
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $102.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $11.71
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.93
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $477.63
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $14.44
(w) Worldwide Securities $79.53
(w) Worldwide Special $1,593.97

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; *S* — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
38⅝	23¼	RioGran 1	3.4	5	36	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+⅜
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	5.3		95	15⅝	15	15	—¼
26½	16⅞	RiteAid .65	2.8	9	27	23⅛	23	23¼	—⅛
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.30	7.8	6	37	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
33⅝	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.6	5	36	29	28½	29	—¼
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.6	8	244	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅛	14⅝	RochG 1.48	10.	6	53	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
20⅞	16	RochTl 1.56	9.5	6	26	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
19½	10¼	Rockawr .11		6	36	16⅝	16	16⅜	+⅜
46⅝	30⅝	Rockwel 2.60	6.5	6	155	40⅝	39⅞	40¼	+½
47¼	30½	RohmH 2	4.8	6	43	42¼	41¾	41¾	—⅝
19¼	10	RohrInd		4	169	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
31⅛	16¼	Rollins .72	2.7	12	379	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	—⅝
40	28⅝	Rolm s		19	201	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	
4⅛	2½	Ronson			38	3	3	3	+⅛
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s .90	9.1	5	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
28½	13⅝	Rorer .84	5.7	8	303	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
50	15	Rosario .60	1.2	15	332	49	47⅝	48⅝	+⅝
33⅝	15⅝	Rowan .10	.3	12	34	31¼	30½	30½	—½
18¼	11⅞	RC Cos 1.04	8.0	17	72	13¼	13	13	
80¾	57⅜	RoyID 5.53e	7.3	4	500	75⅝	75½	75⅝	—⅛
29	21⅜	Rubbrm .92	3.4	9	23	27½	27	27	—⅛
11½	9	RussTog .88	9.8	5	45	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
25⅝	14⅞	RyanH 1.20	6.4	6	10	19	18⅝	18¾	—⅛
27½	18⅝	RyderS 1b	4.8	6	42	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+⅛
		—S—S—S—							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .35f	4.9	8	202	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
32	16¼	SCM 1.30	5.7	5	142	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	—¼
26¼	13⅝	SPSTec .64	3.0	6	62	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+½
53⅝	24⅜	Sabine .56	1.1	44	30	51⅞	51	51	
20⅝	8	Safgdln .32	1.8	13	32	18⅝	18	18¼	+⅛
44	34⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.1	6	47	36⅝	36½	36½	+⅛
11⅞	7½	SagaCp .44	5.3	27	26	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
34⅝	21⅜	SJoMn 1.40	5.0	7	62	28⅝	28	28	—½
13¼	10⅛	StJoLP 1.26	12.	8	14	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+⅛
60⅞	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	5.1	7	9	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	—⅝
11¼	8⅞	SPaul 1.03e	11.		23	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
34⅞	27¾	StRegP 2	7.0	6	397	28½	28¼	28⅛	+⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Salant .40	7.4	7	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
13⅛	5	Sambos			1112	7⅛	6¼	6⅞	—⅜
15⅞	13⅛	SDieGs 1.52	11.	8	150	13½	13⅜	13½	
18⅛	9⅛	SJuanR 1.05t	6.5	12	353	16½	16	16¼	—⅛
29½	12⅝	Sanders .50	2.0	10	130	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
55	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	5.3	6	498	46½	45⅜	45½	—⅜
33½	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.5	29	637	30½	29⅛	29⅛	—⅝
17⅞	13	SatWel .88	6.3	6	30	14⅜	14	14	—⅜
9¼	4⅜	SavIRE			10	7	7	7	
10⅜	4⅜	SavASto		9	35	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
13⅝	7	SavOnD .40	3.8	7	39	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
11⅞	9⅛	SavElP 1	10.	4	35	10	9⅞	10	
19¼	11⅜	Savin .70	5.0	3	147	14½	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Saxon		6	158	6¼	5⅞	6	—⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Schaefer			20	4	3¾	3⅞	
35⅛	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.9	8	1844	30⅛	29½	29½	—⅜
64⅜	59	SchrPl pf5.07	8.6		4	59	59	59	
13⅛	9	Schlitz .30j			241	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+½
89¾	66⅜	Schimb s1.10	1.3	18	419	86⅝	85	85	—1⅛
37½	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.5	19	36	35⅞	35⅛	35¼	—⅜
27¼	18	SCOA s 1	4.3	7	46	23	22⅝	23	+½
5⅝	3½	ScotLad .05e	1.1	7	36	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
30⅞	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.2	6	24	25	24⅞	25	+⅛
26	15⅞	ScottF .80	3.7	8	196	21⅞	21¼	21½	—½
20⅞	13½	ScottP .92	5.4	5	347	17⅝	16⅞	17	
17⅛	8⅛	Scottys .40	2.5	9	34	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—⅛
21½	17⅛	Scovill 1.40	7.7	5	265	18½	18¼	18¼	
10⅞	6⅝	Scudder		17	111	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .90e	11.		36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
13⅝	9⅞	SeaCA pf1.46	14.		13	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
25	14⅝	SeaCont .42	2.8	5	73	15	14⅞	14⅞	
32⅝	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	8.6	3	96	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
18⅝	9½	SeaWA .30j		8	95	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
31⅞	23	Seafst 1.12	4.2	6	83	26½	26½	26½	
42¼	24¼	Seagrm g1.12		13	800	34⅝	34	34	—¼
23	10½	Seagry .27e	1.5	7	12	18⅝	18½	18½	—½
19¼	14	SealAir n.44	2.9	8	20	15¼	15	15	+⅛
32⅝	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.6	6	55	28⅝	27⅞	28¼	+⅜
18⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.3	10	272	15⅞	15½	15⅝	—⅛
22	18	Sears 1.28	7.0	7	1967	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+⅛
10⅛	4½	Seatrain			115	5⅛	4⅞	5	—⅛
34⅝	25⅝	SecPac n1.80	6.7	5	219	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+¼
48⅝	24⅝	Sedco .64	1.5	38	200	45⅛	43⅞	44	—1⅛
14	8	SeigLt 1.28	14.	6	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	4.0	5	7	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅛
14½	7⅛	Stakspr .52	4.3	9	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
18¼	11⅝	Shaklee .74	5.2	5	52	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+⅛
43⅝	21	Shapell .15	.4	4	2	33½	33½	33½	+½
18½	8½	ShearH .48b	3.3	4	240	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
51⅛	30¼	ShellOil 2.40	5.1	7	287	48	47⅛	47½	
11⅞	7⅝	ShelGlo .70	8.8	3	28	8⅛	8	8	+⅛
17⅞	14	ShelG pf1.35	9.9		9	13⅝	d13½	13⅝	—⅜
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin .15e	.6	14	134	24½	23½	24⅜	+1
53½	44	Shrw pf 4.40			z20	50	50	50	
14¼	12	SierPac 1.34	11.	6	28	12¼	12¼	12¼	
38⅛	19⅛	Signal 1	3.0	6	232	33¼	32⅝	33	+⅛
38⅝	28⅝	Signode 1.72	4.7	7	50	36⅝	35½	36⅜	+1⅛
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.1	10	105	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+⅜
13⅝	8⅛	SimpPat .56	6.1	10	148	9⅛	9	9⅛	
16⅝	7⅜	Singer .50j			325	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
34	25¼	Singr pf3.50	13.		18	26⅝	25⅝	26	
12⅝	9¼	Skyline .48	4.7	10	133	10½	10⅛	10¼	
22⅛	16½	SmithA 1.40	8.2	3	14	17	17	17	—⅛
67⅛	39	SmithIn 1.12	1.7	12	37	65⅝	65	65¼	+⅛
52⅝	38⅝	Smkln s1.44	2.8	14	x489	51⅞	51½	51⅞	+⅝
30⅛	14½	SmithTr 1	3.8	8	31	26⅝	26	26	—⅝
22⅛	16½	Smucker 1.10	5.8	6	3	19	19	19	—⅛
26⅛	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.5	11	352	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	—⅛
10⅝	7	SonyCp .10e	1.4	19	324	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s.76l	4.4	7	21	17⅝	17	17½	+⅛
5⅛	2⅝	SoAHFn			8	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
18	14⅝	SCrEG 1.68	11.	8	62	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
27	22	SCrE pf2.50	12.		1	22	22	22	
20⅛	16¼	SoJerIn 1.74	9.9	7	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
55½	26⅜	Soutdwn .60	1.4	5	5	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	+½
17	11½	SoetBk .80	6.3	5	121	12½	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	36	u 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
27⅝	23½	SCalEd 2.72	11.	5	1260	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
15	11⅞	SouthCo 1.54	13.	9	1221	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
19⅞	17	SoInGE 1.52	8.8	7	25	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
49⅞	29½	SoNRes 1.50	3.2	9	59	47⅝	47¼	47½	+⅛
41	34⅛	SNETel 3.60	10.	6	34	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	—⅛
37⅛	25	SouPac 2.40	7.4	5	104	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—⅜
58⅛	44⅝	SouRy 3.20	5.9	5	75	54	53⅝	53⅝	+⅛
25⅝	25⅛	SoRy pf 2.60	10.		12	25⅛	d25⅛	25¼	—⅛
30½	18½	SoUnCo 1.92	6.9	7	38	28½	27½	27⅝	+⅛
32	25⅛	Soutind .84	3.1	8	x42	27⅛	26⅝	27¼	+¼
49⅛	34⅛	SouRoyl s		24	43	49	48	48⅝	+⅛
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.4	6	7	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
26⅛	20⅛	SwtBsh 1.40	6.7	6	11	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
24	10⅛	SwtFore .40	2.7	4	209	15½	15	15	—⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SwtGas n1.10	10.	8	52	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
14⅝	11⅛	SwtPS 1.28	11.	8	72	12	11⅞	11⅞	
27⅛	10½	Sparton .80	3.9	7	38	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
34⅝	15⅝	SpectPh		17	109	31½	30⅜	30⅝	—1⅛
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	6.6	5	89	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
52⅝	39⅞	Sperry 1.56	3.6	6	992	43⅞	43	43⅛	—⅛
18⅝	14	SprngsM 1.20	8.0	4	14	15⅝	15	15	—⅛
25½	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	7.0	7	61	22	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
37⅛	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.1	13	165	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
15⅛	11⅞	StaRite n.70	5.9	6	17	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
31⅛	16⅛	Staley 1	3.8	14	139	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
26⅛	21⅜	StBrnd 1.46	6.7	8	83	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
29⅛	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.9	9	167	23	21½	22⅛	+⅞
18⅛	12⅛	StdMotA .44	4.9	6	6	13	12⅞	13	
62⅛	42⅝	StdOilCl 2.80	5.1	7	837	55⅝	54	54½	+⅛
78⅛	49⅝	StdInd 3	3.9	8	x2418	77	76½	77	+⅜
78½	32½	StdOilOh 1.60	2.2	13	467	74½	72⅛	72½	—⅞
61	54	SOOh pf3.75	7.1		z40	53	d53	53	—1
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp .60	7.3	3	22	8⅜	8¼	8¼	—⅛
19½	12⅝	Standex .80	4.7	6	38	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+¼
34⅝	22⅛	StanW 1.24	4.0	7	108	30⅝	30½	30⅝	
32⅛	22⅛	Starret 1.48	5.2	5	1	28½	28½	28½	+⅛
6⅛	3½	StMuttnv		9	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
11	9	StaMSe 1.05	11.		19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
25	19	StoufCh s1.10	5.6	7	219	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.6	7	85	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	+⅛
11⅛	8½	Sterchl .68	6.8	4	3	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
9½	6⅛	SterlBcp .66	9.8	9	45	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	4.5	10	825	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .60	3.3	8	45	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+⅛
15⅝	13	StevenJ 1.20b	8.6	4	83	14⅛	13½	14	+½
41⅛	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.9	7	142	32	30½	31⅝	+1½
37⅛	23⅝	StokVC 1.48	6.2	6	19	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
50⅛	37⅝	StoneW 2.75b	6.7	9	4	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
29⅝	10½	StonCon .60	2.9	8	21	21	20⅝	21	
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	7.9	4	15	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
23⅛	13¼	StorTec s		10	1421	15⅝	14¼	15	—½
51⅝	26	Storer 1.30	3.1	8	112	41⅝	41½	41⅝	—⅛
17⅛	12⅝	StrideRit 1.08	7.0	6	9	15⅛	15½	15½	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SuavSho .20	6.4	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
36⅝	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.6	8	56	32	31⅛	31⅜	—⅛
37½	22	SunChm .60	1.9	5	38	32⅛	31⅞	32	+⅛
28⅝	18⅝	SunEl .60	3.2	10	61	19⅞	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
70⅝	36⅝	SunCo 3	5.2	6	293	59½	57½	57⅛	—1⅜
73	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.7		2	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+⅜
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	8.5	6	73	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
36¼	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.8	8	206	31⅝	31¼	31¼	—⅛
22⅛	9	SunsM .40	2.4	9	72	17⅛	16½	16⅝	+⅛
22⅝	15⅝	SuprVal .66	3.4	8	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
572	269½	SuprOil 2.80	.5	32	54	524	514	519	+3
104	99	SuprOil wi			5	u106	105	105	+2
19¼	10⅞	SupmkG .48	3.0	5	53	16⅝	16	16	
8⅞	3⅛	Supsco			51	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
12¼	7⅛	SutroM 1e	12.	9	26	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
24½	18⅝	Swank 1.40a	7.4	5	26	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
24¾	14½	Sybron 1.08	6.4	8	66	16⅝	16½	16⅝	—⅛
40	29⅛	Sybrn pf2.40	8.0		1	30	30	30	
		—T—T—T—							
17⅛	11⅛	TRE s .84	6.5	6	53	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅜
41⅞	33⅛	TRW 2	5.6	6	265	36½	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜
90	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.6		5	79	79	79	—⅛
79	63⅝	TRW pr4.50	6.8		32	66⅝	66½	66½	+½
32	17½	TaftBrd .76	2.6	9	29	29	28⅝	29	+⅛
11⅛	1⅝	Talcott			21	7½	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
12½	8	Talley 1	12.	6	131	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅝	9⅛	Talley pf 1	11.		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
19¼	15⅝	TampE 1.44	8.9	7	78	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
29¼	17⅝	Tandy		8	273	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Tandyctt n		3	96	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝	
17⅝	7⅛	Tappan .40	2.3	13	15	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
16⅛	9	Tchncolr .72	4.6	5	255	16	14⅝	15⅝	+1
18⅝	7⅝	Technicn		13	115	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
61½	39	Tektrnx .84	1.5	12	71	54⅞	54⅛	54⅝	+⅛
18	7⅛	Telcom .70	6.0	3	46	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
11⅛	4⅛	Telecor 6.60c		3	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
154½	83⅛	Teledn 9.92t	8.1	5	509	125⅝	122⅛	122⅛	—3⅛
21⅜	8⅛	Teleprmt		18	674	17⅜	16⅞	17	—⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Telex		11	268	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
39½	29	Tenneco 2.40	6.7	7	574	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
28⅝	14½	Teradyn		12	63	24	23⅜	23⅝	—⅛
19⅛	6⅝	Tesoro		6	644	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
33⅛	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16	7.7		82	28⅛	27⅞	28	
32½	22⅛	Texaco 2.16	7.7	5	3073	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
45⅜	35½	TexCm 1.60	4.0	7	186	40⅝	40	40⅛	+⅛
61⅝	32	TexEst 2.70	4.8	9	71	56½	56	56	—⅛
28⅝	24¼	TxET pf2.87	11.		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
26⅜	22⅛	TxGT s1.46	6.4	7	40	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	—⅛
24½	16	Texind .60	3.3	4	48	18⅛	18	18	
101	75⅛	TexInst 2	2.1	13	444	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝	—⅛
15⅝	5⅝	TexInt			614	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—⅛
55½	25⅝	TexOGs .48	1.0	12	255	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	+⅛
74	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	24	3	67	66½	66½	+½
20½	16⅛	TexUtil 1.64	9.3	7	359	17⅛	d16⅜	17⅝	
33	18	Texsell 1.20	4.6	9	182	26⅛	25⅝	26	
51⅝	35¼	Texgif pf 3	6.8		3	44½	44	44	—1
12⅛	3⅛	Texfi Ind		2	29	4	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
29⅝	22⅛	Textron 1.80	7.1	6	302	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+⅛
32	24½	Textr pf2.08	7.6		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
46	27⅛	Thiokol 1.55	3.9	6	20	39⅝	39	39⅛	+⅛
46⅝	39⅛	ThmBet 1.52	3.8	11	8	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—½
13⅝	8¼	Thomin .56b	5.1	5	11	11¼	10⅞	11	—⅛
28⅛	20	ThmJW 1.80	6.9	6	23	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+⅛
17¼	9½	Thrifty .66	5.7	9	47	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—½
29⅛	19⅛	Tidwatr .90	3.5	10	92	26	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
27⅛	19	TigerInt .80	4.1	5	119	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
49⅝	35⅛	TimeIn 1.66	3.8	8	126	43½	42⅝	43⅛	+⅛
35⅝	26½	Timl pfB1.57	5.0		49	31½	31⅛	31½	+½
36⅛	26⅝	TimesM 1.20	3.7	7	51	32½	32⅛	32½	
63½	45	Timkn 3	5.9	6	35	52⅝	51	51	—2
7⅛	4	TobinP			2	3⅝	d 3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
31	19⅛	ToddSh		4	30	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅜
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim .60	3.8	7	51	16	15½	15⅝	—⅛
23⅛	18⅛	TolEdis 2.20	12.	6	94	18⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
24⅛	19⅝	TolEd pf2.36	12.		3	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
22½	18⅛	TolEd pf2.21	12.		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp		19	34	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
11⅛	8⅛	TootRol .40b	4.3	6	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
29⅝	17⅝	ToroCo .88	4.3	6	81	20⅛	20	20⅛	
29⅝	18⅝	ToyRUs n		12	425	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	
23	15⅝	Tracor s .40	2.3	7	69	18	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
23½	16¼	Trane s .92	5.2	8	14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
36	27⅜	TranUn 2.36	7.5	7	11	31⅝	31½	31½	+⅛
27⅛	13⅝	TW Corp		9	531	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
7	4	TW Cp wt			97	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TWC pf 2	12.		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
17½	13⅛	TWC pf 1.90	13.		77	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
32⅛	23⅛	TWC pf 2.66	10.		37	25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Transm 1.12	6.6	5	989	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
21⅛	17⅜	Traninc 2.04	11.		33	18	17⅛	17⅛	
36⅛	16⅝	Transco 1.24	3.5	15	385	35½	34⅝	35	+⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Transcn .60	8.7	8	74	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
101½	89	TrG pf 10.32	12.		z20	89	89	89	
25⅛	20½	TrGP pf2.50	12.		24	21½	21½	21½	
18½	10⅝	TrnsOh .40b	3.3	3	21	12⅛	12	12	+⅛
26	19⅛	Tranwy 1.80	8.1	5	14	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	6.0	4	303	34⅝	34⅛	34½	—⅛
20⅛	16⅝	TriCon 2.03e	12.		109	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
29¼	26½	TriCn pf2.50	9.4		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
4	2⅛	TriSoM		4	47	3⅝	3	3⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Triaind .35e	4.4	10	39	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
23⅝	14⅝	TriaPc 1	5.6	6	28	18⅝	18	18	—½
13⅝	6⅝	Trico .18	2.0	9	24	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
42⅝	15⅝	Trintyln 1.20	3.4	11	112	35⅝	34⅝	35	—
18⅝	16⅝	Trintyln wi			9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
17½	14	TucsEP 1.42	10.	7	368	14⅛	14	14⅛	
46⅛	24⅛	TCFox 1.40a	3.8	6	x46	37½	36⅝	37	—⅛
22½	17	TwinDs 1	5.3	5	13	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
25¼	14⅝	TycoLab 1	5.1	7	83	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
18⅝	13⅝	TylerCp .45	3.1	6	52	14½	14⅛	14½	
46⅝	22	Tymshr		14	93	43	41⅝	42	—⅝
		—U—U—U—							
34½	20¼	UAL		4.8	755	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—½
28	16⅝	UGI 1.64	7.0	8	16	23⅝	23½	23½	
28⅝	24	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z110	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
18⅛	12⅝	UMC 1.20	9.1	6	88	13½	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
29¼	16	UNCRes .50	2.0	7	682	24⅝	22⅝	24⅝	+1⅛
39½	17	UVInd 18c		6	48	26	25⅝	26	+½
14⅝	10	Unarco .88	7.3	5	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
53⅝	40½	UniILt 4.17e	10.	6	2	40½	d39⅝	40½	—1⅛
67¼	57¼	UnINV 4.27e	7.1	6	3	60½	60	60½	+⅛
52½	43⅝	UCamp 2.60	5.9	7	698	45	44⅝	44⅝	—⅛
44½	33⅛	UnCarb 3	7.6	5	304	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
13⅝	7⅝	UnComr .20		2.0	30	10½	10¼	10¼	+⅛
9⅛	3⅝	UnionCp .24t	3.8	6	107	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
15	11⅞	UnElec 1.44	12.	7	186	12⅛	11⅞	12	
46½	40	UnEl pf 4.56	12.		z178	38½	d37	37	—3
79⅝	69½	UnEl pfL .8	12.		z50	67½	d67½	67½	—2
27½	23⅛	UnEl pf2.72	11.		6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
81⅛	64	UnEl pfH 8	13.		2	64	64	64	
49⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	3.0	8	1170	43⅝	42⅛	43	+⅛
74	50⅝	UPacC 2.30	3.4	9	225	68⅛	67½	67⅝	—⅛
26	17½	UPac pf .47	2.0		x2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
8¼	3⅝	Uniroyal			191	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
76	40	Unlryl pf 8	19.		z1030	43½	42⅝	42⅝	
12½	7⅛	UnBrnd .20a	2.1	5	46	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅝	10½	UBrd pf1.20	11.		2	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
53⅝	29⅝	UnRes 2.48	5.0	6	98	49⅝	48½	49½	+1½
31½	28	UFinCl s.90	3.0	8	120	30	29⅝	30	
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrIv .16	.7	8	63	24	23⅜	23⅜	
25⅛	21½	UIllum 2.68	12.	6	25	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
22½	18	UIlu pf2.20	12.		z300	18⅛	18	18	
20⅛	12½	UnitInd .90	5.5	5	x3	16⅛	16	16¼	+⅛
18	8⅛	UnitInn .22	1.6	6	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
12⅝	10	UJerBk 1.04	10.	4	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	UnMM n			183	u 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn			33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
32⅝	22⅛	UnRefg s.80a	2.9	4	12	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+½
20½	14½	USFoS 1.58e	9.6		34	16⅝	16⅛	16½	—⅛
12½	6½	USAir		3	292	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
26⅛	18	USAir pf1.87	10.		10	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
41⅛	29	USFId 2.40	6.8	4	420	35½	35⅛	35¼	+⅛
37⅝	23⅛	USGyps 2.40	7.4	4	56	32½	32⅛	32⅝	+⅛
16⅝	6⅛	USHom .52	4.3	3	318	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
10½	6⅛	USInd .76	8.4	5	149	9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
18⅛	11⅛	USLeasg .52	4.1	5	33	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
9⅛	4⅛	US Rlty			65	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
24⅛	18¼	USShoe 1.48	7.8	5	9	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
26⅛	20⅛	USSteel 1.60	7.7	5	1415	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
37⅝	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.9	9	505	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+⅛
43⅝	35⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.8	6	278	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝	—⅛
117	100	UTch pf7.32	7.1		1	102½	102½	102½	—½
58	47½	UTch pf3.87	7.7		21	51	50⅛	50⅛	—⅛
27⅝	23⅛	UTch pf2.55	11.		128	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
21⅝	16⅛	UniTel 1.52	8.6	7	110	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
26½	20⅝	UnIT 2pf1.50	6.8		15	22	22	22	+⅛
37½	12	Unitrod .50	1.4	13	59	32⅛	31¼	31⅝—	
10⅝	6⅛	Univar .56	6.0	5	41	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	
22	13⅛	UnivFd .96	7.1	7	30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	6.4	7	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	
50½	40	Upjohn 1.72	4.0	9	272	43½	42⅛	42⅝+	
28	17	USLIFE .68	3.1	6	264	22½	22⅛	22⅝—	
10⅝	8⅛	UslifeFd .96a	11.		18	9	8⅞	8⅞	
19⅝	16⅛	UtaPL 1.76	10.	11	127	17	16⅝	16⅝—	
30	25½	UtPL pf2.80	11.		5	26	26	26—	
26½	24½	UtPL pf2.36	11.		147	24¼	d21⅝	21⅝—	
		—V—V—V—							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	8.2	5	17	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛—	
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.6	10	193	37	36⅝	37 +	
9	4⅛	Valleyln .40	2.0	11	50	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	
14⅝	10⅛	VanDrn .92	7.7	4	4	12	12	12 +	
27⅝	11⅝	Varian .40	1.7	28	180	24⅝	23½	23½—	
11⅝	7½	Varo .40	4.9	7	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
39½	16⅛	Veeco .60	1.8	12	43	35	34⅝	34⅝—	
6⅛	4	Vendo			31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
13½	10¼	VestSe 1.36e	13.		21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	
34	18⅝	Viacom .32	1.0	14	180	31⅝	31	31 —	
14⅝	10⅛	VaEPw 1.40	13.	7	566	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
87	64⅝	VaEP pf7.72	12.		z160	65⅝	65	65 —	
94⅛	71⅝	VaEP pf8.84	12.		z460	72	d70⅝	72 —	
101½	77⅝	VaEP pf9.75	12.		z110	79½	77⅝	79½+	
29	21⅝	VaEP pf2.90	12.		18	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	
76⅝	61	VaEP pf7.20	12.		z160	60	d57	59 —	
29⅝	7⅛	Vornado .60	3.1	30	150	19⅝	19	19⅛+	
15⅝	11	Vulcinc .75	6.7	3	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
37	26⅝	VulcnM 1.60	4.7	7	6	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	
		—W—W—W—							
41⅛	17½	WUI .80	2.2	11	35	36⅛	35⅝	36 —	
19	11⅝	Wabash .60	4.6	4	29	13⅛	12⅝	13 —	
21	15½	Wachov .86	4.7	7	48	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	
7⅛	3½	WachRty			123	4⅛	4	4⅛+	
34½	19½	WalMrt .38	1.0	13	65	29½	29	29½+	
30⅛	23½	Walgrn 1.50	5.6	6	88	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	
44½	30	WlkrA g1.60a		7	9	38	37⅛	38 +	
28⅝	21⅛	WallBus .84	3.1	7	10	27⅛	27	27 —	
27⅛	17⅛	WalMu 1.60	6.9	4	11	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	
35⅝	26⅛	WaltJm 1.80	6.2	5	242	29⅛	29	29⅛—	
38	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	5.2		8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
12⅛	7	WardFd		7	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13	7⅛	Warnaco .35r	3.5	4	27	10	9⅝	10 —	
54⅛	21⅛	WarnS 1.80	3.3	8	589	u54⅝	53½	54⅝+	
44	32⅝	WrnCom s1	2.5	8	116	40	39½	39½—	
26½	19⅝	WarnrL 1.32	6.9	9	1087	19⅝	d19⅛	19⅛—	
27½	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	10.	9	26	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝+	
39	22⅛	WshNat 1.40	4.9	6	28	28⅝	27⅛	28⅛+	
45	30⅛	WasN pf2.50	6.9		7	36	36	36 +	
23⅛	19½	WshWt 2.08	10.	7	17	20⅛	20½	20⅝+	
38⅝	22⅛	WasteM .70	2.0	12	106	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛+	
29⅝	15	WatkinJ .40	1.7	14	40	23⅛	23	23⅛+	
6⅝	4⅛	WayGos .24	5.1		25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.7	26	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
25⅛	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.6	13	452	13½	12⅝	12⅝—	
28½	22⅛	WeisMk s.80	5.1	8	x14	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	
33⅜	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	6.3	5	279	27⅝	27	27⅛—	
17⅝	10⅛	WelFM 1.35e	10.	7	45	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	
49½	41	WPenP pf4.50	11.		z100	41½	41½	41½	
37½	27⅛	WtPtPe 2.80	9.3	5	23	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
14	9⅛	WstctT g.80			5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	
12	7⅝	WnAirL .40	4.9	4	466	8⅛	d 7⅝	8⅛ —	
30⅝	22⅛	WAir pf 2	8.9		21	23	d22⅛	22½—	
35	22	WnBac 1.64	5.8	5	117	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+	
32	27⅝	WnCoNA s.32	1.0	17	77	31½	31	31⅛+	
60⅛	27⅝	WPacIn 1	1.9	5	33	52½	51⅛	51⅝+	
24⅛	14⅛	WUnion 1.40	7.2		582	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	
54	40½	WnUn pf4.60	11.		4	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	
11	9	WUn dpf1.18	13.		17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
24⅛	17½	WUTI pf2.56	13.		10	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	
23	16	WestgEl .97	5.2	5	446	19⅝	18½	18⅝—	
35⅛	23⅝	Wstvac 1.50	5.0	7	20	30⅛	30	30⅛	
35½	23½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.2	7	502	31	30⅝	30⅝+	
48½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.7		162	41½	41⅛	41½	
35⅝	26⅛	WheelF 1.20	4.1	8	82	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	
24⅛	9	WheelPlt		1	11	18½	18⅛	18½—	
57	45	WhelPlt pf6	13.		z1770	45⅛	45	45 —	
49½	37⅛	WhelPlt pf5	13.		z400	39	38	39 +	
22½	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.1	8	66	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	
27⅝	16⅛	WhitC 1.40	6.0	5	57	23⅝	23½	23½—	
8	5	WhiteMt		2	156	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛—	
17⅝	9⅝	WhitTak .50	3.3	5	826	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
17⅛	11½	Wickes 1.04	7.4	4	83	14⅛	14	14⅛—	
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt .44	4.3	12	14	10½	10¼	10¼	
24⅝	14	Williams 1	4.5	13	1368	22⅛	22	22	
13⅝	6	WilshrO .14	1.4	34	114	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
33⅛	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.7	9	62	29½	29	29½+	
4⅛	2⅝	Winnbgo		186	64	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	7⅝	WinterJ 1	13.	18	15	8	7⅝	7⅝—	
27⅛	23⅛	WisEP 2.38	10.	6	615	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝—	
89½	72⅝	WisE pf7.75	10.		z40	74	74	74 —	
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	10.	5	44	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	
27½	24⅛	WisG pf2.55	10.		13	25	24½	25 +	
20⅝	17½	WiscPL 1.84	11.	7	41	17⅝	17½	17½—	
19⅝	16½	WiscPS 1.72	9.8	6	46	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	
29¼	18⅛	Witco 1.40	5.5	5	47	25½	25	25⅛+	
13⅝	10	WlfrR .80	6.8	9	63	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
13⅝	7½	WolvrW .36	3.5	5	57	10⅛	10	10⅛—	
24⅝	12⅝	Wometc .66	3.4	9	50	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	
38⅛	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.5	17	41	32⅝	32⅛	32½+	
32	17⅛	Wolwth 1.60	6.8	6	252	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	
9½	4⅝	WorldAir		5	36	5⅛	4⅝	5	
76⅝	56⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	3.5	7	35	69⅝	66⅝	69⅛+	
12½	8⅛	Wurltzr .48	5.4	8	66	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	
19	10⅛	Wylain .80	6.4	7	36	12⅝	12½	12½—	
10⅛	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.6	7	67	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	
7⅛	3⅛	Wyly		10	36	4⅛	4½	4½	
		—X—Y—Z—							
69⅛	50	Xerox 2.40	4.1	9	1204	59⅝	58⅝	59 —	
28⅛	14⅛	XTRA s.52	2.8	3	238	18⅝	18	18⅝	
19⅝	14⅛	Yates s .20	1.3	5	49	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.5	6	20	19⅝	19½	19½—	
19⅛	12⅛	ZaleptA .80	5.3		7	15	15	15	
25⅛	10⅛	Zapata .30b	1.6	14	270	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅝	9⅛	ZayreCp		4	178	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	
15½	9⅝	ZenithR 1	10.	9	537	10	9⅝	9⅝—	
22⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp .48	2.4	9	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	
19½	12½	ZurnInd .80	5.0	6	32	16¼	15⅞	16⅛—	

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

WILLIAM PFAFF ON FRENCH AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, October 31, 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	6½	7
AFAProt	8¼	9¼
AVMCp	3½	4
Accuray	3¾	4⅛
AddisnW	9¼	10½
AdvRoss	3⅛	3½
AlexAlex	29⅝	30¼
Allcolnc	31½	32½
AllynB	10⅝	11⅛
AFinCp	22⅛	23⅛
AFurn	5	5⅛
AGreet	11½	11⅞
AintGp	56	57
AMicros	23⅛	24
AWeldng	19¼	20¼
Amterr	2 7-16	3 11-16
Anodite	6⅛	7⅛
AnheusB	20½	21
AntaCp	7⅛	7⅝
ArdenGp	3⅛	3⅝
AsdCola	20⅝	21½
AtlGsLt	14⅛	14½
BairdCp	5	5½
BancHE	11⅛	12⅛
BkomRt	15⅛	15⅝
BasicRs a	10⅛	10⅝
BasstFr	17⅝	18⅝
BaylsMk	9⅛	10⅛
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	33½	34¼
BibbCo	12	12½
BirdSon	18½	20
Birtchr	2	2⅝
BlkHillP	22½	24¼
Bonanza	2⅝	3⅝
BrookS	32	37
BrwTom	21⅝	21⅞
Buckbee	6⅛	6⅝
Buckeye	15⅝	16⅝
BurnupS	6⅝	7⅛
CalWtSv	30½	32
ConradH	1⅝	1⅝
CapSwC	14⅛	15⅛
CapInAir	4½	4⅝
CareCp	8½	9¼
CaVtPS	16	16⅝
ChmLea	36	38
ChesUtl	11½	12¼
CircleF	4⅝	5⅝
CitzU1A	35½	36¼
CitzUtB	30⅛	31
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	6	6½
ComClH	25⅝	26½
CmlShr	16½	18½
CmwTel	17	19
ConPap	32½	33⅝
Crawld	20⅝	21⅛
CrosTra	20⅝	21
CullrFed	1⅝	2½
Cyclitron	10½	11½
DanlyM	20	21
DtaDes	10⅛	10⅝
DaylMal	19	21
DeklbAg	25⅝	26½
DeLuxC	30⅛	31
DelCanT	11⅛	12⅛
DeweyEl	1⅛	2⅛
DiaCrys	26	27
DianCru	39	41
Doculel	6⅛	6⅝
DollrGn	8⅛	8⅝
Donldsn	21⅛	22⅛
DoylDB	19⅛	20
DunkinD	10⅝	11⅛
Durlron	15⅛	16⅛
EatnVnce	5⅝	6½
EconLab	21	21½
ElPasEl	9⅝	10⅛
ElderBe	7⅛	8
ElecNucl	6⅛	7
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	7	8
Entwistl	2⅛	3
EatOil	48	49½
EthanAl	44⅝	45⅝
Fabri h	9-16	13-16
FtBkSys	36½	37⅛
FtBostn	16⅛	17
FtEmpS	10	10½
FtWnFin	4½	4⅝
Flickgr	12⅝	12⅝
FloatPnt	10	10⅛
FlaWatU	⅝	⅝
ForestO	20⅛	20⅝
Formigil	1½	2⅛
FrankCp	2⅛	7⅛
FrankEl	14½	15⅛
GnRiEsl	10½	12
GnReins	89	91
GovEFn	9½	10⅛
GreenM	11⅝	12⅛
GreyAdv	35½	38½
Gifintsf	13½	15
Gyrodyn	5½	6⅛
Hardwke	11⅛	12
HrpRow	10⅛	10⅛
HarpGp	25⅛	26
HartfNt	15⅝	16⅛
HenrdF	24⅛	25½
Holobm	2½	3
Hoover	13½	14
HorizRs	2⅛	2⅝
Hyatllnl	17	18
Infralnd	4⅝	5⅛
IntelCp	61⅛	62⅝
IntrcEnr	4½	5½
IntmtGs	11⅝	12⅛
InBkWsh	8⅛	8½
IwaSoUt	22⅛	23⅛
JamWPh	5⅛	6⅛
Jamsby	14⅛	15½
JiffyFd	⅝	1
JoslynM	14⅛	15
KalsSt pf	18½	19⅛
Kalvar	2⅛	3⅛
Kaman	17⅝	18
KmpAm	7⅝	8⅛
KolaGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3⅝	4⅛
KellySv	31	32½
Keuffel	16⅛	17⅛
Kimball	15⅝	15⅝
Kinglnt	8	9
KnapeV	15⅛	16⅛
Kratos	12	13
Lancelr	17½	18⅛
LandRes	2	2½
LaneCo	22⅛	23⅛
LldStor	5⅛	6½
LinBcst	47½	48½
Logetrn	11	12
MadsGE	13⅝	13⅝
MagellPet	4 11-16	5 1-16
MairRt	1 5-16	1 9-16
Malfkrt	28½	29½
MatAsst	18⅝	19⅛
MauiLP	27½	29
McCorm	21⅛	22⅛
McQuay	9⅛	10
MidsxW	18	19
MdldCap	8	8⅝
MidlRes	2 1-16	2 5-16
MidlBks	24⅛	25½
Millipr	27⅛	28
MissVIG	14	15
MontCol	5⅛	6⅛
MoorePd	20⅛	21⅛
MorgRes	1½	2⅛
Mostek	60⅛	61½
MotClub	3⅛	4⅛
Mueller	27	28
NaraCp	26	28
NatGOil	13½	14⅛
NwldRE	13⅛	14⅛
NJNGas	14⅝	15⅛
NielsnA	22⅛	22⅝
NielsnB	21⅝	22⅛
NoCarGs	14⅛	15⅛
NoEOil un	48	49½
NwtNGs	13½	13⅝
NwstPS	15½	16
Noxell	19⅝	20⅛
OgilvyM	19⅛	20½
OhFerro	7½	8½
OtterTP	28⅛	29⅝
PCAlnt	5½	6
PabstB	11½	12
PcGaR	17⅝	18½
PaulayP	12	12⅝
PearMt	8	8⅝
PenoEnt	14½	15
Petrolil	41⅛	42⅛
Pettibon	20⅛	21½
PierceSS	8½	9⅛
Pinkrtn	33	34½
PionHiB	22⅝	23⅛
Plastline	1⅛	2⅛
Possis	5	5⅝
Progro	⅝	1⅛
PbSvNC	12⅛	12⅝
PurlBen	13⅛	14⅛
PutDCap	10⅝	11⅛
QuakrCh	29⅛	30⅛
RopenPr	7⅝	8⅛
Raychm	49	51
Raymnd	22	23
RecnEq	5⅛	6⅛
RoodEx	25	25⅝
RobbMy	43	45
Roselan	4⅛	5⅛
Rouse	17⅛	17⅝
RusStov	15½	16
Sadler	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	1⅝	1⅞
ScripoH	50	53
SelsDelt	10	10½
Svcmstr	32½	33½
Shawmt	31½	32½
SolldSiS	9½	10½
SCalWtr	13	13⅝
SwEtSv	14⅝	15½
SwnEnr	23⅛	24⅛
Standyn	23⅝	24½
StdRegs	24½	25½
StanHP	24	25
SterlSl	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	23	24½
SuperEl	7½	7⅝
TIME DC	4½	5⅛
Tampax	26⅛	27½
Tandem	33⅛	34
TecumP	64⅝	66⅛
Tennant	30	31½
Tiprary	11	11½
TascoCp	17½	18
TrnsOcO	23	24
TricoPd	41	44
TysonFd	8⅛	9⅛
UnMeGil	10⅛	11⅛
USSurg	23⅛	24½
USTrck	15	15½
UVaBsh	24½	25
UpPenP	15	15⅛
ValyGas	12⅛	12⅝
VanDus	14⅛	15
Velcro	9⅛	9⅝
VideoCp	6⅛	7⅛
VaNBsh	12⅛	13⅛
WshEnr	15⅛	15⅛
WebbRs	35	37
Weldtrn	2⅛	3
WigtnMa	11	12
WellsGa	6⅛	7⅛
Wmsite	3⅛	3⅝
WmorC	26½	27⅛
WoodLat	23⅛	24
WWEng	13⅛	14⅛
WrightW	4⅛	4⅛
ZionUta	22	23

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 31, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14 3/16 - 14 5/16	8¼ - 8⅛	2⅛ - 2⅜	14½ - 14⅝	13⅝ - 13⅝
2 M.	15 3/16 - 15 5/16	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	3⅛ - 3⅜	15 - 15⅛	13⅝ - 13⅝
3 M.	15 3/16 - 15 5/16	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	15⅝ - 15⅝	14 - 14⅛
6 M.	15 5/16 - 15 7/16	8⅞ - 9	3⅞ - 4	15 - 15⅛	14 - 14⅛
1 Y.	14 3/16 - 14 5/16	8⅝ - 8⅞	3 13/16 - 15/16	14⅛ - 14⅝	13⅝ - 14

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, October 31, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Alcoa 10-89	85	86
Argentina 9⅝-84	91⅞	92⅛
Ashland 7½-82	91⅛	92⅛
Australia 8⅛-91	83⅛	84⅛
Australia 8⅛-92	78	79
Avco 10⅛-87	82½	84½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	85⅛	85½
Barclays 8½-92	80⅝	81⅛
BCHyd. 7⅝-85	83⅛	84⅛
Bell Can 7⅝-87	81	82
Beneficial 9⅛-87	87⅛	88⅛
BFCE 8⅛-83	91⅛	92⅛
Canpac 9⅛-89	88⅛	89⅛
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	88⅛	89⅛
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	83½	84½
Charbonag 8⅛-81	93⅛	94⅛
CNT 9½-86	88⅛	89⅛
Comalco 10⅛-91	88⅛	89⅛
Cons. Foods 7½-91	78½	79½
Continental 9⅛-86	89	90
Dome Pet. 10-94	87	88
Dominion 10⅛-84	91⅛	92⅛
Dow Chem. 9⅛-94	85⅛	86⅛
DSM 8⅛-88	84⅛	85⅛
E E C 8⅛-82	90⅛	91⅛
E E C 7⅝-84	85⅛	86⅛
E C S 9-93	85⅛	86⅛
E C S 8⅛-97	79	80
EdF 9⅛-86	89	90
E I B 8-84	87	88
E I B 8⅛-92	81⅛	82⅛
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	87⅛	88⅛
Eurofima 8½-83	89⅛	90⅛
E D C 9⅛-84	92⅛	93⅛
Finland 9½-86	88⅛	89⅛
Genstar 10-89	86	87
GMAC 9⅛-86	88⅛	89⅛
Gotaverken 8⅛-87	84½	85½
Gould 9⅛-85	89⅛	90⅛
GTE 9⅛-89	86½	87½
GulfWest 9⅛-84	86	88
Home Oil 9½-86	87	89
Hudson Bay 10-94	88⅛	89⅛
ISE Cnda 9-82	89	91
I T T 9½-89	86⅛	87⅛
Kennecott 9½-86	85⅛	86⅛
Kidde W. 8½-85	81	82
Kockums 8-83	89⅛	90⅛
Manitoba 8⅛-83	89⅛	90⅛
Manitoba 9½-89	87⅛	88⅛
Michelin 10-84	87⅛	88⅛
Midld Intl 8⅛-86	87⅛	88⅛
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	89	90
NBrunswick 9-83	91⅛	92⅛
NBrunsw. 9⅛-94	86	87
Newfoundld 10-94	87⅛	88⅛
NZealand 8½-83	90½	91½
Norskhyd 8½-92	81	82
Norway 9½-84	92	93
NScotia 9⅛-89	87⅛	88⅛
Occidental 10⅛-84	89½	90½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	81½	82½
Penney JC 8½-83	89½	90½
Pennwalt 9⅛-84	90½	91½
Pepsico 9⅛-84	91½	92½
Portland 10-84	88½	89½
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	87½	88½
Queb. Pro. 9-95	79½	80½
Saabscania 8½-89	77⅛	78⅛
Shell 8-86	84	85
Shell 7½-87	80	81
Stlnd 8⅛-88	88	89
StatOil 9⅛-89	87⅛	88⅛
Sweden 9⅛-84	92⅛	93⅛
Transocean 8-86	85⅛	86⅛
Unilever 9⅛-87	87	88
UnOil 7½-87	86⅛	87⅛
UnBis 9-89	84½	85½
Utah 8-87	87⅛	88⅛
Vweseen 7⅛-87	80⅛	81⅛
Warner L. 9-84	89⅛	90⅛

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amaxco 4⅛-87	67½	69½
Baker 5½-92	138	—
BBC 4⅛-93	91½	93½
Beatrice 4⅛-91	95	97
Beatrice 4½-92	78	80
Beecham 6⅛-92	96½	98
Boots 6⅛-93	86½	87½
Borden 6⅛-91	89½	91½
Borden 5-92	78	
BroadHale 4⅛-87	67½	
Carnation 4-88	62½	
CIBA G. 4-94	89½	
Coke Bott. 6⅛-93	71½	
Cr Suisse 4⅛-91	121	
Cr Suisse 4⅛-93	100½	
Cummins 6⅛-86	75	
Dartind 4⅛-87	73	
EastKodak 4½-88	68½	
Ford 6-86	75½	
Ford 5-88	67	
Galveston 8⅛-94	94½	
GenElec 4⅛-87	71½	
GenFoods 4⅛-82	85½	
Gillette 4⅛-87	53	
GulWestn 5-88	83	
Honda 5½-89	92	
Honeywell 6-86	77½	
ICI 6⅛-92	87⅛	
INA 6-97	87½	
ISE 6⅛-89	85	
ITT 4⅛-87	64½	
Lazar 8-89	89½	
MorganJP 4⅛-87	84½	
Nabisco 5⅛-88	95½	
OwensIll 4½-87	94	
PenneyJC 4⅛-87	66½	
RCA 5-88	66	
Revlon 4⅛-87	112	
Sperry 4⅛-88	84½	
Squibb 4⅛-87	74½	
Texaco 4½-88	72½	
Texas 7½-93	70	
Tyco 8½-88	96½	
UBS 5-89	104	
UnCarb 4⅛-82	88	
WarnLamb 4⅛-87	67½	
WarnLamb 4⅛-88	61½	
Xerox 5-88	66½	

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.
Wednesday	98.858
Previous	98.741

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —							
	9¾	AAR .44	3.8	6	x59	11¼	11	11½	+ ½
	3½	AAV .20	4.2	6	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
	6⅝	APS .44	6.0	5	13	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
	1	ATI			30	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
	6⅞	AVC		3	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	3¾	AZL		9	18	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
	4⅝	AZL pf .48	11.		1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
	1⅜	AcmePr			1	1½	1½	1½	
	7¼	AcmeU .34	2.6	13	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
	2⅝	Action			17	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
	7¼	ActonCp .30b	2.9	6	26	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
	13¾	AdamR s		14	15	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
	13¾	AdobeO .20	.6	30	76	36⅛	35⅛	36¼	+ ¼
	1⅛	AegisCp		8	62	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
	9½	AeroFlo .50e	2.9	4	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
	2⅛	Aeronca			7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
	4⅝	AffilHsp .28	6.2	9	2	4½	d 4½	4½	— ⅛
	16¼	AffilPub .80	3.4	8	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
	5¼	AlterSix .32	5.7	7	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	4⅝	AirExpr n		11	19	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
	4½	AlskAir .30r	5.9	9	40	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
	2¾	AlbaW .10e	3.1	2	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
	5⅜	AlrsySt .20r	3.1	7	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
	3⅝	Alphaln .10e	.8	11	17	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
	9	Altamil .32	2.2	5	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
	13-16	Altec		44	26	1	⅞	⅞	
	12	AlterFd .50	2.0	8	35	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
	39	Alcoa pf3.75	9.4		z4000	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅜
	16⅛	Amdhl .40	2.2	10	115	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	— ½
	8⅝	AmAgro s.20	2.0	9	43	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
	6⅝	AmBilt .12e	1.4	5	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
	7½	ABusPd .40	3.8	6	15	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
	1⅜	AmCapCp			12	1⅝	d 1½	1½	— ¼
	7	AGarPd .34	2.4	6	10	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅞	Alsraell s		2	258	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
	6½	AMzeA .48	4.8	6	42	10	9⅞	10	+ ½
	30¾	AmMfg 2e	2.8	10	12	70½	70½	70½	
	7⅞	AMdBld s		14	254	7¼	d 6	6¼	—1
	8⅝	AMotin .30	2.9	5	47	10½	10¼	10⅜	
	22⅝	AmPetf 2.50	7.2	7	22	35	34½	34⅝	
	5⅛	APrecs .40	4.6	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅝	AScIE			41	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
	10¾	AmSeat .40	3.8		3	10½	d10½	10½	— ¼
	7⅛	AmTec .64	8.4	4	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
	8½	AngloC .20e	1.1	9	187	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Anthony .40	4.4	4	39	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
	7½	ApldDta .16	1.8	11	45	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
	3½	ApldDev		16	78	4⅝	4	4	— ¼
	15½	AqutCd g.47			133	30⅝	29⅞	30	+ ¾
	6	ArrowA .20	2.8	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	6⅝	Arundel .10e	1.3	5	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
	12	Asamer g.40			327	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
	¾	AskinSvc			7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	6⅝	Astrex		7	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
	4⅝	Atalnta .15e	2.9	7	10	7	7	7	+ ⅛
	1⅞	AtlsCM .08e	2.7	8	85	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
	3½	AtlasCp wt			4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	3⅝	Audiotr .16	2.5	7	10	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
	18½	Augat s .40	1.6	15	186	24½	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
	1⅜	AutoTrn			61	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅜	AutmRad			11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	28⅝	AutoSw 1.20	3.2	10	24	37⅞	37½	37½	— ⅛
	4⅝	AVEMC .40	4.5	7	25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
	16½	Avondl 1.20	7.1	23	5	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
		— B-B-B —							
	9	Badger .80	7.8	5	11	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
	18	Baldor s .20	1.1	11	96	18⅛	d17½	17½	— ½
	5⅝	BaldwS .32a	4.5		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
	15⅛	BanFd 1.67e	8.6		4	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
	1¼	Bangor wt			21	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
	7	Banistr g.30	2.6		43	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
	3½	BarcoCo .12	2.5	16	65	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅝	BarnesE		12	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
	6½	Barnwl .20	1.9		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
	6	BarryR s.16	2.1	9	57	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
	3¼	BarthS		31	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
	2½	Bartons			5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2⅝	BaruchF		49	98	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
	2½	BergEnt		4	38	5	4⅝	4⅞	
	5⅞	BergnB .24	2.7	6	14	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
	13⅞	BrgB pf1.15	7.0		2	16½	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅞	BernzO			10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
	2	BethCp		7	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	4⅝	Beverly .18e	2.4	8	90	7½	7¼	7⅜	
	8¼	BicPen .48	5.2	7	54	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	— ¼
	6⅝	Blessng .54	6.4	4	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
	16¼	Blount .64	3.6	5	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
	6⅝	BoltBer .40	2.8	21	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
	14⅝	BowVall g.10			2285	36	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
	3	Bowmar		36	153	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
	12⅝	Bowne .48	2.5	5	12	20	19½	19½	
	5½	BradfdN .26	2.7	7	102	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
	3⅝	Branch .20	5.5	4	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	6⅝	Braniff wt			27	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
	13	Brascan 1a	5.6	5	130	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	20½	BraunE 1.40	5.6	10	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
	7⅞	Breeze .57t	6.7	4	11	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
	11½	BristBr .60	2.3	10	12	26⅛	26	26¼	+ ⅛
	3⅛	BroDart .20	5.3	11	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
	10½	BrooksP s.40	3.4	8	42	12	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
	1	BrownCo wt			74	8	7⅞	7⅞	
	26½	BrnFA 1.16	3.7	10	4	31	31	31	+ ½
	27¼	BrnFB 1.16	3.7	10	3	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
	4	BrnF pf .40	10.		2	4	4	4	
	8¼	Buell .50	5.9	4	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
	8⅝	Burnsin .60	4.3	7	332	14	13½	13⅞	
		— C-C-C —							
	10	CK Pet .16	1.1	32	42	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
	5⅝	CDI		5	27	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
	6⅞	CHB Fd .57t	7.5	5	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅛	CMI Cp .05e	1.3	6	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	9⅜	CRS .36	3.4	5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅝	CopleA .05e	1.1	2	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	13	Caldor .50	2.2	8	71	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
	11⅜	Comco .30	1.1	9	7	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
	4⅝	Compall n		2	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	4	CmpChb g			200	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
	6⅝	CdnHmst g			158	19⅝	18½	18½	—1⅛
	5¼	CdMarc g.40			29	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
	12½	CdnMer g			29	18½	17⅝	18	+ ½
	14¼	CdnOcc g.72	2.3		4	30⅝	30	30⅝	+1½
	48⅝	CdSupO g			77	144	142	144	+1⅝
	2⅝	CapitlFd .20	7.0	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	1	Caresse .05e	1.7	7	92	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
	23¼	Carnat 1.50	6.3	7	202	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
	17⅝	CaroEn s		8	8	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
	9	CaroPL pf 5	10.		z200	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝
	3⅞	CarrolDv .05e	1.1	9	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	6⅝	Cavitrn .10e	1.0	79	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	5½	CentSe .70e	11.		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	12⅝	Cenvill 1.20	5.6	4	356	22½	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅞
	3⅛	Cetec .12	2.7	8	20	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
	1	ChampHo			268	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	13⅜	ChartM s		6	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
	18⅛	ChRv 1.60a	8.7	13	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
	18⅜	ChiefDv g s			171	22½	22	22	+ ⅛
	6¼	ChildWld		5	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
	6	ChiltnCp .30	4.7	5	4	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	12	CircleK 1.10	5.6	8	14	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
	10⅛	CityGas .92	4.1	9	8	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
	3	Clabir .18	4.5	12	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Clarmt .30e	2.8		2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
	3⅝	ClarkC .21e	4.4	5	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
	5⅝	Clarostat		5	2	8	8	8	
	13⅜	Clausng s.88	5.4	7	14	16¼	16	16¼	
	8½	Clopay .32	3.8	13	10	8⅝	d 8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
	2⅝	CohenHat		9	2	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
	2½	Cohu .16e	3.8	7	10	4½	4½	4½	
	14⅝	Colemn .92	6.2	6	31	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
	4⅝	ColCml		36	390	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
	6⅝	Colwell .60	3.8	10	4	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
	25⅛	Comincg 3			73	37¾	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
	12⅜	ComA pf1.60	13.		15	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
	9⅛	CommtI .60	3.0	3	19	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
	24	Comdint s		9	200	31½	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅝
	1½	ComdrCp		13	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	6½	Compo s .20	2.9	7	62	7	d 6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
	4	CompuD		5	22	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Compinv		6	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	10⅝	Conchm .80	5.3	6	7	15	15	15	— ⅛
	2⅛	ConcrdF			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅝	Condec .30t	2.9	104	31	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
	2	ConnllyC			2	2½	2½	2½	
	5	ConrHm 1.53t	14.	4	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	3½	Conroy .16	3.8	4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
	5⅝	ConsOG			349	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
	8⅝	ConsRef .60	5.9	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	2⅝	ContMtl		4	23	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	5¼	Cookin .20e	3.3	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅝	CoopJr			3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	13	CoreLb .28	1.1	20	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
	14¼	Cornlius .80	5.0	7	30	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
	1¾	Courtld .16e	8.5	7	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	2	Cramer			12	2	2	2	
	9⅛	CrestOil s.16	.9	37	151	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
	18	Crompt 1.40	5.0	4	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	
	22	CrossAT 1.40	4.8	9	x29	29⅞	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
	6⅝	CrowlM .50	5.4	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
	30⅝	CwnCP s.80	2.1	2	107	38⅜	37⅛	37⅝	—1⅜
	6	Crowntn s.28	4.7	3	10	6	6	6	
	9⅛	CrutcR .36	2.6	27	17	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
	16½	CrystlO s.36	1.5	28	645	23½	22¾	23⅝	+ ⅜
	13⅝	CubicCp .60	3.9	6	28	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
	14¼	Curtice 1.10b	5.8	5	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
	1½	Cyprus			3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
		— D-D-D —							
	2⅛	DCL		6	121	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	2¼	DWG .29t	11.	6	40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅝	DamonC		7	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	6⅝	Damson			938	18⅝	17½	17½	— ⅝
	5⅝	DataAc n		6	30	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.8	12	192	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ¼
	9	DavMn .25e	1.6	8	81	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1
	1⅜	DeRose			17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	2½	Decoratr .24	9.6	10	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
	12⅜	DelLabs .48	3.7	12	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
	6	DelhiO .10e	.5	22	519	21⅜	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
	7	DellwdF .60	5.3	12	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
	20⅝	Depsitr s1.40	6.8	4	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
	1	DesgnJw		29	17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	9⅜	DevCpA		3	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
	14½	DevonGp s		3	z700	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
	2⅝	Digicon		26	36	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
	1	Diodes			11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1½	DisFab		5	18	1½	1½	1½	
	29	DomeP g s			1698	39⅛	37⅞	37¾	— ⅜
	18	Domtr g1.80a			164	20½	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
	17½	DorcGs n.28	1.0	7	564	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
	6⅝	Downey s.32	4.6	3	67	7½	7	7	— ⅜
	14⅝	DrexUt 1.68	9.7		3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
	7	DrFair .40	4.5	18	x14	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
	1⅝	Dunlop .09e	7.6	7	3	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	+1-16
	13	DplxPd 1	4.3	4	4	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
	8⅛	DurTst .48a	4.2	10	36	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
	2¾	Dynictn		135	816	8⅜	7½	8⅛	— ⅛
	13⅝	Dyneer .84	3.7	7	2	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
		— E-E-E —							
	3½	EAC .36	8.0	13	6	4½	4½	4½	
	8½	EECO .28	1.9	11	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	11⅝	EarthRes 1	3.8	9	329	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
	15⅝	EsmCo 1.20	7.4	6	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	3	EazorE .24	7.4	25	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
	1⅜	Edmos			84	1⅝	d 1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	12⅝	EDO s		8	6	13	12⅝	13	
	7	Ehren .10a	1.3		15	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
	2½	ElAudD		39	8	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
	19⅜	Electrog 1	4.0	8	41	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
	21⅜	ElecAm 1.40	5.4	5	x18	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
	7⅛	Elsinor n		15	1442	11⅝	9⅝	9⅞	—1½
	6⅝	EmrRd		9	46	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
	8⅝	EngyRs .24	2.5	18	74	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	6	Espey .20e	2.5	12	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
	11⅛	EsqRd .57e	3.7	5	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
	2⅝	EtzLav .20e	3.1	7	10	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
	12⅜	EvansAr .40	3.1	8	3	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
	3⅝	Execlve		6	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
		— F-F-F —							
16¼	6⅝	FPA .40	3.4	2	x6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	FSF Ind .12	2.8		206	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
12	9⅝	Fabind s		3	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3	FairTex		4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	11-16	FairfNob			12	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
8⅛	2½	FairmC .15	4.6		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12⅝	8½	FayDrg .24b	2.4	7	2	10	10	10	
19½	13⅞	FedMart .30i			1	14	14	14	
17⅝	14½	FedRt 1.40	10.	15	11	14½	d14	14	— ½
9⅝	4⅛	FedRes		23	89	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
42⅝	18⅝	Felmnt .25	.6	17	77	39⅛	38⅝	39¼	+ ¼
7	3½	Fidelco		5	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	FinGen .40b	2.3	8	28	17½	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
18	10⅛	FinGnA .40b	3.0		7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	FtConn 1a	13.	6	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅝	15¼	FtSLSh 1b	6.3	3	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅛	10	FischrP 11	9.6	4	80	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
7⅝	3⅛	Flagg		12	14	7	7	7	
7⅝	3⅛	FlanEnt		34	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
29	17⅝	FlightSf s.16	.7	19	56	24	23⅝	23½	— ⅜
4⅝	2	FlaCap			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	7¼	FlaRck .22e	1.5	9	162	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
29	9¼	FlowGen		13	115	20⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
13¼	10⅛	Flowers .46	4.2	6	3	11	10⅞	11	
22¼	15⅝	FlukeJ s		14	53	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ¼
7⅝	5½	Foodrm .50	9.5	4	20	5⅝	d 5¼	5¼	— ½
13⅝	6	FooteM .45e	4.9	11	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅝	9⅛	ForestC .10	.7	14	4	13⅝	13½	13½	
14½	3¼	ForestLab			31	10⅝	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
13⅝	4¼	FrankRt .06e	.6	43	14	10	10	10	
10⅝	5⅝	Franks .36	4.3	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	
6⅝	4½	Friedm .24b	3.9	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
13½	3⅝	FriendFr		256	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13	7⅝	Frionas .40	5.4	3	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Frischs .30b	5.0	4	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
15½	9	FrontA .20b	1.9	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	FrontA wt			40	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
		— G-G-G —							
3	1¼	GIExpt		8	19	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	GRI .30	7.5	24	7	4	3⅝	4	
2½	1¼	GTI			24	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Galaxy .06i	1.3	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅝	6¾	Garan .60	7.6	5	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	15	GatLIet .40b	1.6	11	738	25½	24⅝	25	— ½
3¼	2¼	Gayird .05e	2.2	1	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
2½	1	Gaynor			21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	17½	GelmSc n		18	33	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
5	2⅝	GnEmp .32b	8.5	4	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
10½	4¼	GenExp			361	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	GnHous		3	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Genisco		8	7	4	4	4	
42⅝	13⅝	GerbSc .20	.6	14	59	35⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅜
14½	7⅝	GntYell g.65e		8	195	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
15½	5	Glasrock .10	.7	25	12	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	
34⅝	21⅝	Glatfltr 1.20	4.5	5	3	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
32¼	16¼	Glnmr .88b	3.3	7	4	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
4⅝	3	Gldblatt			50	3	3	3	
31¼	12½	GldNugt .08i	.5	32	490	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1
10⅝	7	GoldWH .64	7.1	6	10	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield			48	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2½	1¼	GoodLS			8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt			32	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
25½	19	GormR 1.20a	5.5	7	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
14⅝	8½	GouldT 1.20	9.9	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅝	7¾	GrandAu .33e	3.7	4	13	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
13	8⅝	GrndCtl .50	5.5	6	7	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
15	7⅝	GranarA		75	22	7½	d 7½	7½	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	GtAmInd		4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅝	4½	GtBasinP		111	594	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
37½	18⅛	GtLkCh .32	1.0	13	52	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅜	Greenmn		16	28	2½	2¼	2½	
31⅝	6⅝	GREIT .40	4.2	17	12	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	GrossT 1.44	6.4	7	7	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ½
27¼	14½	Guilford .88	3.5	3	7	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
100⅝	26	GlfCan g1.60			734	76⅛	73	74¼	—1⅛
15⅝	5	Gulfstrm		6	27	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		— H-H-H —							
2	1	HalcoPd			26	1	1	1	
22½	9¼	HallsM .90	4.4	7	5	20½	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Hamptn .65t	13.	3	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ½
15⅝	10½	Hannfrd .88	7.9	4	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9½	5¼	HanSqRt			5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
34½	22½	Harland 1	3.1	11	5	32⅛	31⅜	32⅛	+ ⅝
4	2¼	Harvey		2	10	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Hasbro .05i		6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	Hasting .60	5.2	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	HlthCh		19	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	HelthM .30	4.3	4	12	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅝	HeithWr .39e	5.2	6	12	7½	7½	7½	
10¼	3⅛	Heinick .10	1.3	13	44	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	HeltmMtg			28	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	HlGInc .06r	.9	6	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16½	8	HlShear .40	3.1	5	14	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
9¼	4⅝	Hipirnic .20	2.3	9	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5½	HolvCp		11	77	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
39	15	Hormel 1.48	4.4	6	5	33⅞	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
19⅝	6⅝	HornHar		16	47	16	15½	15½	— ½
20⅝	15⅝	Hotel 2.10e	11.	10	1	19½	19½	19½	
5½	3⅝	HouseVI		8	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23⅝	13½	HouOM .80	4.7	11	966	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
23½	15¼	HouO pf1.69	9.2		33	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
28⅝	6½	HowelC .40	1.6	5	13	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	24	HubelIA 1.56	5.5	7	13	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
34	23⅝	HubelIB 1.56	5.5	7	44	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
26½	23½	Hubbl pf2.06	9.0		3	23	d23	23	— ½
21⅛	9⅝	HuckMf .32a	1.9	6	6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
11½	6½	HudsnGn		3	1	8	8	8	
79⅝	33⅝	HudBOg 2			32	67½	67	67½	+ ¾
7⅝	3⅝	HuntH .20	3.2	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
66⅝	27⅜	HuskyOg 1			91	57	55⅝	57	+1⅛
		— I-I-I —							
6⅝	3½	ICH .20	3.7	4	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14½	7⅜	ICM .50e	3.7	15	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7½	3½	IFS Ind .18	3.1	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	IMC .28	2.3	4	16	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	IRT Pr .57e	6.0	14	42	9½	9⅜	9½	
1	⅝	ITI		21	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2 5-16	1½	ImpGp .12e	6.6	5	50	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16	+1-16
7¾	4⅛	Imperlnd s		4	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	17⅛	ImpOilA g1.20			343	34⅛	33⅜	34½	+ ⅝
1⅞	⅝	InflightSv			60	1	1	1	
26⅝	11⅝	Instron .40	2.8	5	28	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
1½	1	InstrSys		19	323	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	InsSy pf.25l	2.6		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14¼	5⅛	IntegRes		12	120	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
19⅝	6	IntCtyGs g.32			247	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	2¼	IntBnknl		6	245	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
7½	5½	IntCtrls n		7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅛	1	IntFdSvc			50	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
36⅝	17½	IntGenl 1.40	5.2	4	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	4½	IntProt .30	5.1	3	10	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	
8¼	5⅝	IntSeaw .60	9.2	7	12	6⅝	6½	6½	
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch			10	1	1	1	
16	7⅝	Intplast .40	2.5	14	18	16	15⅝	15⅝	
3½	1½	InvestFla			8	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	15½	Ionics		10	12	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅝
34½	12½	IroqBrd .36	2.8	8	42	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
5¼	2⅝	IrvinInd .10	2.5		1	4	4	4	— ⅛
		— J-J-J —							
5½	4⅝	Jaclyn .40b	8.0	6	18	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
16½	10½	Jacobs .50b	4.2	7	18	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	31.	5	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	2	Jetero .05e	1.3	17	25	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	1⅝	Jetronic		5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	JohnPd .36	9.3	48	53	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11¼	2¼	JuniperP			38	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¼
18½	7⅝	Jupiter		2	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
		— K-K-K —							
8½	3¼	KTelln .30e	4.9	6	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	Kaisin .75c			46	2	2	2	
1⅝	⅛	KaneMll wt			12	5-16	¼	¼	
48	37½	KnGs pf4.50	12.		z90	37½	37½	37½	
6⅝	3½	KapokT		18	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16¾	11⅛	KayCp .60	4.4	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20¼	7⅝	KenaiCp		16	247	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin .60	5.1	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8⅛	Key Ph n		57	61	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	KinArk		10	25	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
25	15¼	KingRd s .32	1.8	5	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
32¼	15⅛	KirbyEx		9	32	u32½	31⅜	32½	+ ½
5	2¼	Kit Mfg		4	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11⅛	4½	Kleinerts			1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Knogo n		10	44	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
		— L-L-L —							
5⅝	3	LSB .23t	6.6	7	34	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	4.0	7	15	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
2	1⅛	LafyRad			21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4 7-16	2	LakeSh g			25	3 7-16	3¼	3¼	
11	4⅛	Landmk		40	203	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
11½	4⅝	Laneco .20a	1.9	5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
16¼	11⅝	LazKap n.40	3.5	5	3	11½	11½	11½	
24	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60	3.3	7	13	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
6⅝	3⅛	LeePh		8	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
15⅝	9⅛	LehighP		3	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2¼	LeisureT		3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	5	LIbtyFb .56t	10.	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12	5⅝	Lightolr .24	2.7	4	12	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
10½	3¼	LincAm		9	49	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Lodge .08e	2.8	7	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29⅝	17½	Lehmn 1.20	5.5	9	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
37⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt			411	29⅛	27⅝	27¼	—1
17	9⅝	Logicon		8	46	13	12⅞	13	
26	15⅛	LaGenS 1.05	4.4	7	10	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	
8½	3⅝	LundyEl		8	12	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅛	Lydall .70	9.0	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	LynchCp		2	3	4⅝	4	4	
		— M-M-M —							
7	4⅝	Macks .20	3.9	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2½	1¼	Macrod		30	48	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
14	7½	Macood		13	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	ManrC .60	5.7	6	12	10½	10⅝	10½	
1 15-16	⅝	Marinda		7	187	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	—1-16
17⅛	8⅝	Marine .28e	1.6	7	28	u17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	12.		34	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
11	4⅛	Marshln		15	44	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	9⅛	MartPr .40	4.2	6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13½	8⅝	Masind .20	2.0		72	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
36⅝	16¼	MtlRsh s.20	.7	14	10	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
17⅛	9½	Matrix s		14	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	MaplTec .14	3.6	78	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	3¼	McCulO		30	740	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	McKeon		2	36	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
23½	14⅛	Means 1.20	6.5	6	8	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
11¼	7⅝	Medalst .56	5.9	4	7	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	MedalnGp		14	35	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	17	MediaG .72	3.0	7	70	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Meenan n.24	1.8	8	19	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7	MegaInt .28	3.3	3	30	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
21¼	12	MEMCo 1	7.9	6	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	MercSL .50b	5.7	4	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
12	6⅝	MetPro .15	1.6	8	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
37⅝	19⅜	Metpth .32	1.6	18	66	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	MichGen			27	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	5	MchSup .40	4.4	16	3	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Micklbry .16	3.0		30	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	MidldCo .30	3.3	4	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
23⅛	9¼	MidlGls .40b	4.0	7	28	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
11½	6⅝	Miller H		5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
52	43	MinPpf 5	11.		z200	43⅝	43	43⅝	— ⅛
6	2½	MissnIT		6	5	6	6	6	
26½	20	MitchIE s		13	223	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
24½	12⅝	MileCp .60	2.8	8	11	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	MonMg .44	8.8	5	1	5	5	5	
19⅝	11	Moog	2.9	9	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
10½	6	MtgGth .86e	9.6	12	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
7	4½	MortnSh .32	6.1	4	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
27	16¼	MtVMIl 1a	4.2	4	1	24	24	24	
7⅝	1⅝	Movielab .52t	12.	5	77	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
		— N-N-N —							
18⅝	11	NFC n .20	1.4	9	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
15¼	9¼	Napco .20	1.8	7	24	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Narda .24	2.7	7	32	9⅝	9	9	+ ⅛
14¼	10⅝	NCnvSt n.50	3.7	9	123	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12⅝	5¼	NatEdu .68t	7.0	4	16	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
20⅛	10	NtHIIE		9	18	19⅛	19	19	— ⅜
6⅝	1⅜	NKinney			1507	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10½	4⅝	NtPatent			1370	7⅝	7	7	+ ⅛
5½	4⅛	NtSilvr .20e	4.4		1	4½	4½	4½	
6⅝	3	NtSpinn .24	5.5	4	7	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	3⅝	NelsLB .72t	8.0	8	14	9⅝	9	9	
3⅝	1⅜	NestLM .05e	1.6	28	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28½	17⅝	NHamp .80a	4.4	5	x1	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
2⅝	1⅜	NIdrlo .06e	3.4	9	34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23½	9	NMxAr .30e	1.7	46	28	18⅝	17⅝	18	—1
11	8⅝	NPInRt s.84	10.	9	6	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	NProc .55e	8.3	7	29	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
29¼	20⅝	NYTIm .90	3.9	10	27	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
12½	5⅝	NewbE .50	5.8		26	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Newcor s.56	4.3	6	7	13	13	13	+ ⅛
31¼	17⅝	NiagFSv .94	4.0	6	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Nichols .02r	.6	4	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	NoelInd			8	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Nolex			41	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
12⅝	7½	Norlin .40	3.9	3	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13	10⅝	Norl pf 1.50	13.		7	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	6½	Norlek .08	1.2	5	67	7	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅝	13⅝	NoARoy .24	1.5	5	16	16⅛	16	16	
15½	7⅝	NoCdO g		20	59	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
13¼	11⅜	NoetBk n1.04	8.8	5	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	NucIDta		7	58	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	18	Numac g.07i			209	34⅝	32½	33⅝	
		— O-O-O —							
9⅝	2⅝	OEA .20e	2.9		60	7¼	6⅝	7	+ ½
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd .12b	.8	6	x4	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅝	OhArt .24	4.3	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9	OhSealy s.64	6.6	7	16	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10	5⅝	OilaInd .40e	4.8	7	23	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
25⅝	13¼	OnLine .24	1.1	13	41	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
48	25	OOkiep		12	z150	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
14	7½	OrioleH .40a	4.2	3	6	9½	9½	9½	
4	2⅛	Ormand		10	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	OSulivn .80	5.8	4	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	OxfordFt		9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	4½	OzarkA .15e	3.0	4	54	5⅛	5	5	
		— P-Q —							
3⅝	⅝	PF Ind			279	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
16½	12⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	12.		46	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15	11⅝	PGEpfB 1.37	11.		1	12	12	12	— ⅜
14	10⅝	PGEpfD 1.25	11.		33	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
14	10⅝	PGEpfE 1.25	11.		2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
14	10	PGEpfG 1.20	12.		10	10½	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	12.		3	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1¼
25½	18½	PGEpfV 2.32	11.		125	20⅝	18⅝	20¼	+1
27⅝	19⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	12.		8	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	
29⅝	21⅝	PGEpfS 2.62	11.		140	23	21½	23	+1
12½	8⅝	PGEpfH 1.12	12.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
26½	20	PGEpfR 2.37	12.		12	20½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	16	PGEpfP 2.05	12.		9	17⅝	17	17	
21⅞	16⅛	PGEpfO 2	12.		3	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
21½	15	PGEpfM 1.96	12.		5	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ½
24	17⅝	PGEpfL 2.25	12.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
22½	16½	PGEpfK 2.04	12.		8	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	18	PGEpfJ 2.32	12.		2	19	19	19	+ ⅜
12¼	9⅛	PGEpfI 1.09	11.		1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
47	34	PacLt pf4.36	13.		z100	34½	34½	34½	—2¼
47⅝	34	PacLt pf4.50	12.		z620	38⅝	35½	36⅝	+1⅝
29	13⅝	PacTrst 1	4.5	11	3	22	22	22	+ ¼
15⅛	9⅝	PacScie .40	3.8	6	32	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	14⅛	PageP g n			125	15⅝	15	15⅛	
38⅝	27⅝	PatlCp .52	1.5	14	165	34⅝	34	34	— ½
22⅝	13⅝	Paradyn n		20	40	21	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
6¼	3⅛	ParaPk			5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
8¼	2⅝	ParkEl		7	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	
27⅝	22	Parsonss 1	3.8	9	39	26⅝	25⅝	26	
14	6½	Patagon		5	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2	⅝	PenDix wt			3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20⅝	10½	PenEM .60	3.7	6	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅝	PECp .55t	19.	8	35	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
1½	1	Pentron		9	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	24⅜	PepBoys 1b	3.6	5	4	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
23⅝	10	PepCom .60	3.4	7	145	17½	15	17½	+2⅝
14⅝	8½	Perini .40	3.2	13	30	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	13⅛	PetLew s		14	310	14⅜	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.65	13.		16	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
10⅝	7½	PhilLD .68r	8.9	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2	Phoenix			10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	7	PicNPay .32	2.9	6	16	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	PionrSys		1	38	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4	2½	PionTx .20i			9	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6⅝	5¼	PitWVa .56	11.	7	25	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzaln n		8	20	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
37	20⅝	PlacrDv g1a			3	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅜
10	4⅝	PlantInd		19	71	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	PlyGm .40b	5.5	3	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26½	15⅝	PneuSc 1	6.2	6	z50	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Polaron		2	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24	14⅝	PostCp n .50	3.1	8	23	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
23½	10⅝	PrairieO g		17	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10½	PrattLmb 1.10	9.6	5	9	11⅝	11½	11½	
7⅝	4⅝	PrattRd .30	6.2	6	23	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27	21⅛	PrenHa 1.36	6.6	8	42	21⅜	d20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
5⅝	2⅝	PresRtA		1	2	4	4	4	— ¼
4⅝	1⅝	PresRtB		1	3	3½	3½	3½	
21⅝	14⅝	Preston g.90		5	5	19	19	19	+ ¼
12⅝	8⅝	PrimMt s		11	43	10⅝	10	10	— ½
16⅝	10⅝	PrpCT 1.34e	8.4	12	30	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+1⅛
12½	9½	ProvGas .92	9.2	6	2	10	10	10	
7⅝	3¼	PrdRE .07i		45	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	22½	PsSP pfD2.34	10.		7	23½	22⅝	22⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	PulteH s.32	3.1	2	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅝	PuntaG		6	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	11.		24	10	10	10	+ ½
8⅝	6⅝	Qualinn n.40e	5.3	3	19	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
		— R-R-R —							
4⅝	2	REDM		5	37	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	RET			17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	42½	RET pf 4.38	18.		6	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
18	8⅝	RHMed .20r	1.3	9	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	
2½	1⅝	RPS		7	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅛	RSC .10	3.3	13	1	3	3	3	
8	5⅛	Ragan .10e	1.9	7	44	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
23¼	12⅝	RnchEx .30e	1.7	8	32	18½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
39⅝	10⅝	RangrO g			354	32⅝	31	31	— ⅜
36⅝	21⅛	Ransbrg 1.20	3.6	8	16	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅝
4	1⅛	RapAm wt			147	2⅝	2⅝	2½	— ⅛
5⅝	2	RathP			6	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
24¼	13½	RayInd .48	2.2	12	7	18	17⅝	18	
5⅝	2⅝	Reading			7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	14½	REInv 1.60	9.1	9	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
13	9⅝	RlincT 1.40	14.	4	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6¼	4	RefgTr .28	5.3	3	6	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
17	8⅛	RegalB .72	5.2	7	13	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
23½	16⅝	RemAr 1a	4.9	6	19	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	3.8	3	7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
44⅝	32	RepNY 2	5.5	5	15	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅛	RNY pf 2.12	10.		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
19½	11⅝	ReshCot .24	1.7	8	37	14½	14	14	— ⅜
54⅝	20½	Resrt A		4	2889	29⅝	26⅝	27	—2½
22⅝	11⅛	Resrt wt			268	15⅛	13⅝	14⅛	— ½
83⅝	27	Resrt B		6	z2700	41	37	37⅝	—3⅝
4⅝	2⅝	RestAssc		5	72	2⅝	d 2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	5	RexNore		9	16	7⅝	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅝	RioIOil n		13	5	20	20	20	
9⅝	3⅝	RiblelP .12	2.7	3	17	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
8¼	4¼	Richton .44	9.8	23	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
60⅝	27½	RileyCo		10	39	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
34⅝	22¼	RioAlgo g1.50			2	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
14⅝	6	Robntch			3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Roblin .12	2.0	5	28	6	5⅝	6	
15⅝	10	Rockway 1b	8.3	5	8	12⅛	12	12	
28⅝	18	Rogers s.12	.6	12	72	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
3⅝	2⅝	RoncoT		10	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Rossmr		3	15	4½	4½	4½	
3⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			6	2⅝	2	2	
9	7	Rudick .42e	5.9	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Rudick pf.56	8.1		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Rusco			35	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16¼	10⅛	Russell .48	4.6	4	11	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
		— S-S-S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	6.0	8	1	4	4	4	
12¼	8¼	SGL .30b	3.2	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
7⅝	4	SSP			10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	Salem .40a	2.6	9	16	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅛
10	7⅛	SDgo pf .88	12.		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
11⅛	8¼	SDgo pf 1	12.		5	8½	8⅛	8½	
99	76½	SDgo pf9.84	13.		z50	77	77	77	+ ½
79½	61	SDgo pf7.80	13.		z50	62	62	62	+1
25	18⅝	SDgo pf2.47	13.		9	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
27	20⅝	SDgo pf2.68	13.		28	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
24⅝	14⅝	SFrRE 1.76	8.2	15	31	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
3	7-16	SFRE wt			10	1⅝	1½	1½	
22¼	18	SanJW 1.60	8.6	5	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
14⅝	5½	Sandgte .40	5.0	5	3	8	8	8	
6½	4⅝	ScheibE .56	11.	20	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Schnuff 1	5.8	4	3	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	2⅛	Schiller		7	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Schrodr .04i		72	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	4.4	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4½	2⅛	SciMgt .10	3.5	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
52	20⅝	ScurryR g		17	2	48	47	48	
13½	3⅝	Sealctro .94t	9.1	7	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Seaport			1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	SearsInd		5	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg		22	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7¼	5⅛	Semtch .20b	3.5	10	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15½	9½	SetonCo .50	4.2	3	13	12	12	12	
8⅝	4	ShaerS .40e	7.1	4	21	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	7½	Sharon s .50	5.6	6	53	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Shawin .48	8.2	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	ShelfrR		4	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	18½	Showbt 1	5.0	7	27	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+ ½
28⅝	12⅝	Sierrcln .30	1.3	10	10	22½	22½	22½	
8⅝	6⅝	Silcos .28	4.0	6	x8	7⅝	7	7	+ ⅛
20½	10	Sigma .40	3.8	5	19	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
9¼	5½	Sikes A .45e	7.2	3	23	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21½	10¼	Siloinc .40	1.9	6	54	u21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Silvrcst			44	4	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Solitron		11	96	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
28	21¾	SonderB .40	1.5	9	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Soundsn .40	5.3	3	20	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.19	11.		1	10½	10½	10½	
28	24⅝	SCEd pf2.48	9.5		z200	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅝	SCEd pf1.45	11.		216	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf1.30	7.5		9	17½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
93	91	SCEd pf8.54	9.4		6	91	91	91	—1⅝
26	19⅝	SCEd pf2.30	12.		6	20	d19	19	— ⅜
25½	19½	SCEd pf2.21	11.		134	19⅝	d19	19⅝	+ ⅜
99⅝	79⅝	SCEd pf8.70	11.		6	77	d77	77	—4
9⅝	7¼	SwFIBk .50	6.6	5	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅝	9	SpecltyR		5	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15	6⅛	Spector .43e	4.1	4	41	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6	3½	Spectro .19t	4.3		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6¼	3	Spencer .16	4.4	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27	18⅝	StCoase 1.60	8.1	7	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	6	StdMetl		151	68	14⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1⅛
33	20½	StdShr 1.22t	4.4	6	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Stange .20	3.1	8	82	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
14⅝	9⅝	StanAv .37e	3.3	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3¼	Stanwd		3	73	3⅝	3½	3½	
3⅝	1¼	Stardust			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11	5⅝	StarrtHo .30	5.5	4	1	5½	d 5½	5½	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Steelmt .24b	3.7	4	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
23½	16	StepnCh .80	3.8	7	9	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	15-16	SterlEl		7	12	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅛	SterlExt .05i			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22⅝	6⅝	StrutW .30b	1.6	17	113	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
4	2⅝	SueAnn .24	8.7	6	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	14	Sundnc .16b	.4	170	303	36	35⅛	35⅝	+ ½
9½	5⅝	SunshJr .40	4.8	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	SupFdS .40b	3.3	5	1	12	12	12	
12⅝	5¼	SupInd s .25	4.1	4	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6	SupSurg .32	4.0	5	35	8⅝	7⅝	8	— ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	Supron s .24	.7	27	169	36⅝	35⅝	36	— ½
7⅝	3⅝	Susqueh		4	28	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10½	8¼	Susqh pf 1	12.		3	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Synlov .30b	4.7	12	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	24½	Syntex 1.10	3.4	9	952	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
24⅝	18⅝	Syscos .40	2.0	7	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
17⅝	10⅝	SystEng		9	47	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ¼
6¼	3⅝	SysPln .20	5.0	3	3	4	4	4	
		— T-T-T —							
9⅝	5⅝	TEC .40	6.7	7	46	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	TFI		6	11	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	8⅝	TabPd .20	1.5	6	13	13⅝	13½	13½	
14	8	TandB .40	3.1	6	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
10	5½	Tannel .28b	4.7	4	19	6⅛	5⅝	6	
14⅝	10⅝	Tasty 1.20b	12.		9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
4	1¼	TechSym		10	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	4	TechOp		8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	TechTp .52t	28.	9	17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6½	3⅝	Tectrol .24	4.9	4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
62½	19⅝	TelonR		48	53	51⅝	50	50½	+1½
32	15½	TelRex .40	1.7	10	13	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ¼
22¼	12	Telscl .60	4.2	10	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3⅝	1½	Tenna			50	1½	1½	1½	
7¼	3⅛	Tenney s		7	5	4	4	4	
4⅝	1⅜	Tensor		14	21	2⅝	2¼	2½	+ ¼
9	4⅝	TerraC .10i			457	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	5⅝	TetraT			41	8	8	8	
13⅝	7⅝	TexlAir .16	1.9	7	87	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	1.1	6	45	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
27⅝	14½	Thriftm 1.20	5.6	3	3	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
7½	3	Tidwell		4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	5.0	3	9	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	ToppsG .21l			8	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp .80	6.8	5	4	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
27⅝	9⅝	TotlPet g.32			259	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
19¼	4⅝	TotPet wt			69	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	16⅛	Towner n			22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8½	4¼	TrnsLux .10e	1.8	6	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	TransOil .05e	.5		103	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
7	5⅝	TrnsTecn .20	3.6	8	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	3.3	11	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
9½	7	TriSM .60	7.2	3	12	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
18⅝	9⅝	TrioCp .20	1.5	9	12	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	8½	TrlinOG n			104	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
10⅝	7¼	TuboMx s		13	389	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr .20	4.7	6	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
		— U-U-U —							
12½	7⅝	U&I		48	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	UDS			7	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	UIP .24	4.6	9	66	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
7⅝	2⅝	UNA .20	3.9	4	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
7⅝	4⅝	URS .40b	6.0	8	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Unimax		8	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅝	11⅝	UAirPd .64b	4.0	9	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11	UnCasF .66a	5.2	7	8	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .10e	5.0	40	30	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	UNatCp			5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	1-16	UNatCp wt			20	1-16	1-16	1-16	
6⅝	2⅝	USAir wt			11	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	USFlltr .36	3.1	6	107	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
11⅝	7¼	UnRIIT .87e	9.4	11	72	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
3-16	1-64	UnRItT wt			2	1-64	1-64	1-64	
4	2⅛	USRdiom			9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
20⅝	13¼	USRbR 1a	6.0	8	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
7	3½	UnivClg .05	.9	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
19	10⅝	UnivRs .32	1.9	16	29	17½	17	17	— ¼
12⅝	9	UnivRu .72	7.6	7	7	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
		— V-V-V —							
10	5½	Valle's .81t	14.	16	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14	7⅝	Valmac .80	9.7		8	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
8⅝	5⅝	Valspar .36	5.1	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	ValueL .06e	2.2		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Verit		5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅝	16½	VermtA .32b	1.7	7	6	19	19	19	
9¼	4¼	Vernitrn .10	1.6	5	41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Verlipie		4	40	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
9½	1½	Vesely		238	52	7⅝	7	7⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Virco .16b	3.4	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	6¼	Vishay		8	56	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
6⅝	3¼	VisualG .16	3.7	6	51	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	VolMer .12e	2.8	4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13⅝	8½	Voplex .52	5.9	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	3½	VulcCp .20a	3.6	3	11	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
		— W-W-W —							
7½	2½	WTC .02i		50	48	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Wackht .40b	5.6	6	16	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	WadelEq			2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
49½	10⅝	Walnoco .12	.3	30	108	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	—1
20⅝	18⅝	Walnoco wi			6	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅝	Walbr n.05e	.3	7	8	15⅝	15½	15½	
25	18	Walco .80b	4.1	5	x7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	WallcS .12	2.5	15	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	17	Wang B s.16	.7	18	140	23	22½	22⅝	
25½	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.3	18	52	22⅝	22¼	22½	
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	2.0	3	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	WshHm		3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	21⅝	WshPst s.36	1.7	7	8	21½	d21	21	— ½
31⅝	20⅝	WRIT 2.12	7.9	15	3	27	27	27	
19⅝	14⅝	Wthird n		15	90	17	16	16⅝	
19½	7⅝	WeldTu .30b	1.7	7	19	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—1
10	6⅝	WescoFn .38	4.7	5	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅝	15⅝	Wstbrn g s.70	3.5		221	20⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	11½	WstFin .52	2.0	3	43	26	25⅛	25½	— ½
15⅝	9¼	WPacRR n		2	18	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
12⅝	3⅝	Whipany .20	2.2		10	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	
7½	4¼	WhitCbl .40	8.4	4	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall		7	22	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	2⅝	Wichita .45t	4.5	38	29	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG n		2	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	8⅝	Wmhous .60	3.6	11	5	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ½
3¼	1⅝	WilsnB .15i			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	10¼	Wincorp .40	2.6	42	6	15½	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
14½	8	Wdstrm n .60	7.6	4	14	8	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
11½	4¾	WkWear .40	4.5	5	48	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	10	Wrathr .05e	.3	75	26	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
1 11-16	¾	WrightH g			14	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	+1-16
17⅞	11	Wynns s .48	3.8	6	93	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅜
15	11½	WymBn .72	5.8	6	14	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
		— X-Y-Z —							
11¾	6½	Zimmer .36	5.3	3	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcored or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 30, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
23500	Abitibi	$17¾	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝
200	Acklands	$16	16	16	
3700	Agnico E	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
400	Agra Ind A	490	475	480	+20
14907	Alta Gas A	$22	21½	22	+ ⅜
14700	Algo Cent	$19¼	19	19	
69221	Am Bonza	$32½	31	32	— ½
1600	Andres W A	$11	11	11	— ⅜
100	Argus C pr	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
700	Asbestos	$36½	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
11300	Atco A	$18½	17	17½	+ ⅜
32760	BP Can	$34½	33⅝	34½	+ ½
16198	Bank N S	$21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝
2361	Bralor Res	$15	15	15	
20	Bramalea	$16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
2500	Brenda M	$21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
1285	BCFP	$22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
6750	BC Phone	$15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
7620	Brunswk	$8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ½
2400	Budd Can	$8¼	8	8	
5250	CAE	$10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
5870	Cad Frv	$19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
4555	Cal Pow A	$40	40	40	
23535	Camflo	$14	13¼	14	+ 1
4200	C Nor West	$14½	14⅝	14⅝	
500	C Packrs	$28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
1380	Can Perm	$16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
800	Can Trust	$21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
564	C Tung	$20¼	20	20	+ ½
11050	CCablesy A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
370	Cdn Cel	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
100	CGE	$28½	28½	28½	
4990	CI Bk Com	$23¾	23½	23⅝	
12183	CP Inve	$31⅝	30¼	31⅝	+1¼
498	Cdn Tire A	$25¾	25	25⅝	
2750	C Utilties	$18	17⅝	18	+ ½
600	Candel Oil	$51	51	51	
10200	Cara	$14½	13¼	14⅛	+1⅝
1550	Cassiar	$10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
1450	Celanese	480	470	480	+ 5
2640	Cherokee	$11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
3070	Con Distrb	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1900	Conwest	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
70956	Coseka R	$10⅝	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
4600	Craigmt	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
550	Crush Intl	$12	12	12	
2500	Cyprus	$14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
27700	Czar Res	$14	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
83480	Doon Dev	$11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅝
400	Doon A	$6½	6½	6½	
3370	Denison	$29	28⅝	29	
10600	Dicknsn	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
2830	D Bridge	$34½	32⅝	34½	+ 2
3283	Dofasco A	$32½	31	32½	+1⅜
115	Dom Store	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
2100	Du Pont A	$22¼	21½	22¼	+ ¼
100	Dylex L A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1100	Electhom A	400	390	390	
1090	Emco	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6400	Falcon C	$8	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
10954	Fibre Nik A	$67½	65⅝	67½	+2¼
825	Fed Ind A	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
5300	Francana	$11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
200	Fraser	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
1300	Fruehauf	$10⅝	10	10¾	+ ¼
2950	G M Res	$5½	5⅛	5½	
510	G Distrb A	$7½	7½	7½	
2006	G Distrb w	200	190	200	+10
10400	Gibraltar	$7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅜
204	Goodyear	$20	19½	19½	— ½
4808	Graft G	$15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
5125	Granduc	210	205	210	+ 5
425	GL Forest	$44½	43¾	44½	+ ½
488	Greyhnd	$24	24	24	
600	H Group A	405	405	405	— 5
2200	Hard Crp A	245	242	242	
15050	Harlequin	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
3399	Hawker	$14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
559	Hayes D	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
2670	H Bay Co	$24¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
11800	IAC	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
1075	Indal	$12	12	12	
100	Indusmin	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
100	Inglis	$14½	14½	14½	
636	Inland Gas	$12¼	12	12¼	— ¼
1385	Int Mogul	$6	6	6	
34509	Inter Pipe	$16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
208	Inv Grp A	$17	17	17	
1100	Ivaco	$13⅝	13½	13½	
2290	Jannock	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
42530	Kaiser Re	$26½	25¾	26¼	+ ¾
15300	Kam Kotla	475	425	470	—10
3400	Kerr Add	$12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
6085	Labatt A	$22	21½	22	+ ½
100	Lab Min	$41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
29310	Lacana	$6⅜	5¾	6	+ ¼
600	LOnt Cem	$5	485	485	—15
100	LL Lac	425	425	425	+25
825	Lob Co A	385	385	385	—10
800	Lob Co B	375	375	375	— 5
300	MICC	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
900	Mclan H A	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
9740	MB Ltd	$23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
2036	Molson A	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
48	Molson B	$20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
6288	Moore	$34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
1100	Murphy	$27	25	27	+ 2
5572	Nat Trust	$24½	24	24½	+ ½
37861	Noranda	$18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
23645	Norcen	$25¼	24½	25	+ ½
670	NTecm B w	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
9950	Oakwood P	$12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ¼
15000	Ocelot B	$25½	24¼	25	+ ½
2725	Oshawa A	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
10150	Page Pet	$17⅞	17½	17¾	
1700	Pamour A	$7½	7	7½	+ ½
1930	PanCan P	$59	58½	59	+ ½
5570	Pembina	$9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
1925	Petrofina	$39½	39	39	— ¼
3300	Peyto Oils	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
4960	Pine Point	$36⅝	36	36	— 1
19600	Place G	284	265	275	— 3
4800	Placer	$37	36⅜	36½	+ ½
10467	Ram	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
2000	Redpath	$13½	13⅛	13½	
3200	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	7⅞	8	+ ¼
764	Reichhold	$12½	12	12½	+ ¼
4100	Revnu Prp	129	126	129	+ 3
225	Roman	$36½	36	36½	+ ½
335	Rothman	$18	18	18	— ⅛
13816	Sceptre	$8¼	7⅜	8⅛	
5900	Scotts A	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
22320	Shell Can	$29	27⅞	29	
24632	Sherritt	$11½	10¾	11	+ ¼
916	S Sears A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20450	Southm	$25½	25	25½	+ ¾
500	St Brodcst	$10	10	10	
13975	Stelco A	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
1264	Sleep R	405	400	400	— 5
2500	Sulpetro B	$15	14⅞	15	
1551	Suncor pr	$26½	25½	26½	+ ½
5430	Teck Cor A	$16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
3637	Teck Cor B	$17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
1095	Tex Can	$73	72	73	+ 1
1504	Thom N A	$14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
16688	Tor Dm Bk	$21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
100	Torstar B	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
9100	Traders A	$14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
1900	Trns Mt	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4681	TrCan PL	$22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
4570	Turbo Cl B	$14¾	13⅞	14¾	+ ¾
18340	UGas A	$10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
900	Union Oil	$29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
2100	U Keno	$19⅝	19½	19½	
4700	U Siscoe	$9⅝	9⅝	9½	
436	Un Carbid	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
1500	Van Der	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
2390	Verstl Cor	$18⅝	17½	18⅛	+1⅛
4600	Vestgron	$15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
500	Weldwod	$22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
6300	West Mine	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
100	Westnhse	$35	35	35	
3410	Weston	$23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ½
3950	Woodwd A	$21	20⅝	21	+ ½
650	Yk Bear	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	

Total sales 6,249,515 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 30, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
603	Algoma St	$30	28½	30	+2½
184399	Bnk Mont	$22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
475	Con Cmt	$11	11	11	+ ⅛
1100	Con Bath	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
1600	Dom TxtA	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
905	Power Cp	$13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
300	Roll and A	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
2357	Royal Bk	$37	36½	37	+ ⅜
2485	Roy Trst Co	$13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
12805	Utd Asbest	475	450	450	+10

Total sales 1,051,526 shares.

Canadian Indexes

October 31, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	289.71	285.76
Toronto	1,579.30	1,556.20

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index. Toronto: TSE 300 index.

Tokyo Exchange

October 31, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	376	Matsu E. Wks	530
Canon	615	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	165
Dai Nip. Print	574	Mitsubi Corp.	855
Fuji Bank	354	Mitsui Co.	435
Fuji Photo	605	Mitsukoshi	445
Hitachi	253	Nippon Elec.	372
Honda Motor	580	Sharp	496
C. Itoh	508	Sony Corp	1,760
Japan Air L.	2,650	Sumitomo Bank	362
Kansai El. Pwr.	850	Taisho Marine	273
Kao Soap	450	Takeda	499
Kirin Brewery	395	Teijin	143
Komatsu	319	Tokyo Marine	622
Kubota	348	Toray	187
Matsu El. Ind.	730	Toyota	882

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 31, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
BallyMfg s	476,500	30⅝	—2⅝
Mobil s	444,700	49⅝	— ¼
IBM s	416,000	62⅝	—1⅜
Gulf Oil	355,900	33½	— ¼
CaesarsWld s	324,600	16¼	—1⅜
Texaco Inc	307,300	27⅝	— ⅛
PacG&E	293,200	22½	+ ¼
Pan Am	244,700	6¼	— ⅛
Exxon	243,900	57½	— ½
StdOil Ind	241,800	77	+ ⅜
McDonn Dg	238,500	25	—2
Data Genl	237,200	50⅝	—2⅛
CentSo West	228,400	13⅝	— ⅛
CharterCo	221,700	40⅝	—2⅛
AmerT&T	201,800	53¼	— ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	28.06	33.12
Advanced	639	1,146
Volume Up (millions)	7.36	22.92
Declined	797	348
Volume Down (millions)	16.49	2.73
Unchanged	437	367
Total Issues	1,873	1,861
New highs	10	9
New lows	61	87

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	823.81	826.88	812.88	815.70	—8.11
20 Trn	233.25	123.76	230.42	231.93	—0.93
15 Util	100.44	100.91	99.76	100.03	—0.55
65 Stk	286.00	287.33	282.62	283.80	—2.13

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	58.16	57.71	57.71	—0.40
Industrials	65.39	64.93	64.93	—0.50
Transp.	46.31	46.81	46.01	—0.22
Utilities	36.01	35.88	35.90	—0.12
Finance	59.68	59.38	59.38	—0.28

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
October 30	110,839	239,877	2,535
October 29	116,280	253,363	725
October 26	109,184	223,509	1,016
October 25	119,768	228,346	1,152
October 24	116,158	273,324	2,394

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	288,900	27	—2½
BowValley s	228,500	34¾	+ ¾
DomePetr gs	169,800	37¾	— ⅜
NatKinney	150,700	5⅝	— ⅜
Elsinore n	144,200	9⅞	—1½
Nat Patent	137,000	7	+ ⅛
HouOilM	96,600	16⅞	— ⅜
Syntex Corp	95,300	32⅝	
Damson Oil	93,800	17½	— ⅝
Dynalect Cp	81,600	8⅛	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw. Close
Volume (in millions)	4.35	4.46
Advanced	292	373
Volume Up (millions)	1.48	3.00
Declined	264	186
Volume Down (millions)	2.22	0.89
Unchanged	242	226
Total Issues	798	785
New highs	3	2
New lows	21	17

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
205.18	203.45	203.64	—0.34

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.90
Albert Heijn	81.40
Algembank	337.50
Amrobank	67.70
A'Dam Rub	46.00
Fokker	24.10
Heineken	79.80
H.V.A.	48.00
Hoogovens	27.40
K.L.M.	80.50
Nat. Nedder	117.70
Pakhoed	51.40
Philips	22.50
Robeco	161.50
Rolinco	140.00
Rorento	107.80
Royal Dutch	151.50
Unilever	121.20
Van Ommer	208.00
VMF-Stork	41.10

Brussels

Arbed	2,225
GBL (B.lomb)	1,705
Cockerill	353
Electrobel	6,380
GB-Inno-BM	2,490
Hoboken	2,535
Petrofina	5,450
Ph. Gevaert	1,060
Soc. Generale	1,700
Solvay	2,425
Un. Miniere	716

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	34.50
B.A.S.F.	139.20
Bayer	126.20
Commerzbnk	188.00
Cont. Gummi	50.50
Daimler	248.50
Demag	145.20
Deutsche Bnk	225.70
Dresdner Bnk	195.00
Hoechst	124.80
Hoesch	39.70
Karlstadt	250.00
Kaufhof	191.00
K.H.D.	203.50
Lufthansa	82.50
Mannesman	144.50
Metallgesell.	233.00
Neckermann	136.50
RWE.new	179.80
Schering	216.00
Siemens	256.50
Thyssen	68.10
Varta	164.00
Veba	146.50
Volkswagen	185.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$ 8.60
Anglo-Am	0.86
Barclays Bnk	3.95
Beecham Gp	1.32
BICC	1.09
Boots	1.66
Bowater	1.60
BAT Ind.	2.56
BOC Intl	0.61½
Brit. Pet.	3.84
Burmah	1.86
Chartered	1.64
Cadbury Sc.	0.58½
Cons.Gold Fds	3.11
Courtaulds	0.82
De Beer D	$7.76
Decca Rec	3.75
Distillers	2.24
Dunlop	0.52
E Mus Ind	1.40
Free St Ged	33¾
GEC	3.22
GKN	2.55
Glaxo Gp	4.25
Gt Un St	3.58
Guinness	1.74
Hawker-Sidd	1.54
Hudson Bay	$ 9¾
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.38
Imps	0.82
Marks & Spen.	0.91
Metal Box	2.42
Nichols	0.56
Plessey	1.13
Rand Mines	0.54
Rank Org.	1.88
Royal Dutch	36½
R.T.Z.	2.92
Shell	3.42
Thorn (A)	3.62
Tube Invest.	2.74
Union Carb.	$ 9.20
Vickers	1.20
War L3½	0.29¾
West Deep	$ 21⅞
West Drief	$ 51½
West Hold	$ 44⅝
West Mln	1.90
Woolworth	0.66
ZCI	0.10¼

Milan

Bastogi	752.00
ERBA	2,685.00
ErcMarelli	385.00
Fiat	2,470.00
Finsider	101.00
Generali	43,008.00
IFI	2,775.00
Italgas	740.00
Italsider	326.50
LaRinas	113.00
Montedis	175.75
Olivetti	1,365.00
Pirelli	1,973.00
Snia Visco	828.50

Paris

Air Liquide	465.00
BSN	858.00
Carrefour	1,635.00
Cim Lafarge	247.00
Cie Bancaire	335.00
CFP	263.00
CGE	342.00
CCF	164.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,184.00
Ferodo	326.00
Gen Occident	280.50
Imetal	66.00
L Oreal	670.00
Mach Bull	61.70
Michelin	830.00
Moet Henn	508.00
Moulinex	82.00
Paribas	227.00
PUK	97.50
Penarroya	53.90
Perrier	301.50
Peugeot	270.00
Rh Poulenc	143.00
Saclor	26.00
St Gobain	136.00
Suez	275.00
Telemecan	734.00
Thomson	216.90
Usinor	13.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,270
Buehrle	2,500
B Boveri	1,880
Cib Geigy	1,260
Cr Suisse	2,245
Fisher	770
HofRochN	7,175
Nestle	3,430
Sandoz	4,175
Ste B. Suisse	392
Sulzer	2,900
U.B. Suisse	3,365

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the October 31, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0025	4.17	111.05 *	47.405 *	0.241	—	6.892 *	120.50 *	37.67 *
Brussels (a)	29.11	60.48	16.1305	6.90	3.495 *	14.517	—	17.5075	5.4775
Frankfurt	1.803	3.755	—	42.65 *	2.165 x	90.10 *	6.199 *	108.50 *	33.90 *
London (b)	2.07105	—	3.7515	8.78125	1,734.00	4.17	61.70	3.451	11.073
Milan	833.45	1,731.30	461.60	197.12	—	415.41	28.648	501.10	156.80
New York (c)	—	2.08075	1.79975	4.2185	833.45	1.995	28.015	1.649	5.3225
Zurich	1.65925	3.45595	92.0017 *	39.31875 *	0.19905	82.81766 *	5.70045 *	—	31.17425 *
ECU	1.37477	0.661903	2.48284	5.80731	1,145.87	2.75779	40.0196	2.28968	7.3186

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.895 ; Canadian $: 1.184 ; Danish krone: 5.3215 ; Escudo: N.A. ; Hong Kong $: 5.0275 ; Irish £: N.A. ; Norw. krone: 5.0125 ; Peseta: 66.335 ; Schilling: 12.9775 ; Singapore $: Closed ; Swedish krona: 4.4545 ; Yen: 238.90.

£ Sterling: 1.0116 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

Oils Lift U.S. Profit Rise To 21.2% in 3d Quarter

(Continued from Page 7)

in business trailed the increase in costs. Most lines posted gains in coal and grain haulings. But labor costs climed 7.6 percent because of a wage and cost-of-living raise July 1 while fuel prices surged 15 percent between July and September alone.

Among airlines, surging fuel costs and new competition — from deregulation and cut-rate fares — sent earnings of most tumbling, including Pan Am, Eastern, Trans World and American. United's parent UAL Inc. posted a big loss for the second quarter in a row.

Chemical makers, aided by higher prices and brisk exports, had strong profits. Price increases stuck, analysts say, because of rising raw-material costs, general inflationary pressures and the lack of new production capacity for some chemicals. Moreover, exports were bolstered because raw-material costs are even higher in Europe.

Copper and zinc producers, aided by speculative demand, reported sharp gains in quarterly and nine-month earnings, and most companies expect the increases to continue for the rest of the year.

Aluminum makers' results were mixed.

Building supplies producers posted earnings gains as single and multifamily housing starts declined less than anticipated and nonresidential construction remained strong.

For electrical equipment producers, earnings mostly gained, and the major companies posting declines generally cited special circumstances.

Tires and rubber firms' results were dismal. Two of the five largest producers reported losses, two others posted big declines in earnings and the fifth eked out a minuscule gain because plastic-resin profits rose. Lower auto and truck production reduced sales of both tires and fabricated products, while consumer caution and last summer's gasoline shortage hurt replacement-tire sales. Meanwhile, surging petroleum prices raised materials costs and a new labor contract pushed up labor costs.

Machine tool makers' profits continued strong and will remain so for at least several more quarters with an order backlog equal to about 16 months' production.

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 7)

United States

American Standard

3rd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	579.1	495.9
Profits	31.8	21.9
Per share	2.30	1.55
9 Months	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	1,800.0	1,600.0
Profits	99.4	78.3
Per share	7.15	5.55

Bethlehem Steel

3rd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	1,800.0	1,560.0
Profits	74.8	64.7
Per Share	1.71	1.48
9 Months	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	5,380.0	4,540.0
Profits	237.1	150.6
Per Share	5.43	3.45

Charter Co.

3rd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	1,340.0	553.4
Profits	131.48	5.60
Per Share	4.90	0.28
9 Months	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	2,950.0	1,460.0
Profits	218.63	13.23
Per Share	9.30	0.64

Standard Oil of California

3rd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	8,100.0	6,000.0
Profits	576.0	274.0
Per Share	3.38	1.60
9 Months	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	22,000.0	17,800.0
Profits	1,330.0	773.0
Per Share	7.82	4.53

Weekly net asset value

on October 29, 1979

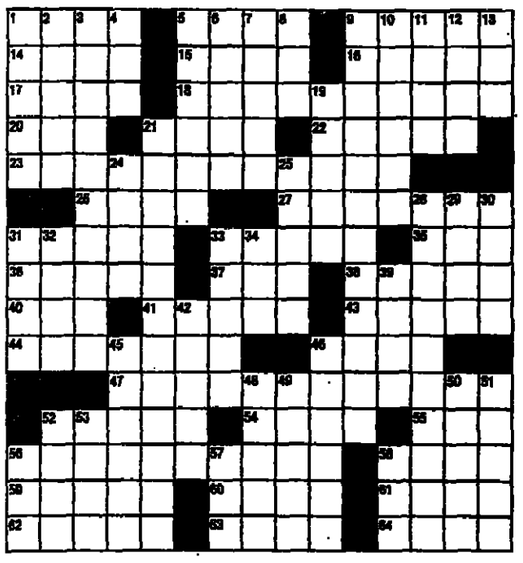
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $62.32

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $45.40

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Word with front and ground
5 Jupiter
9 Edible nut
14 Water pitcher
15 Global area
16 Convex molding
17 Peruvian of yore
18 Building feature
20 Profit
21 Slow
22 Playing cards
23 Bookkeeper's concern
26 Scathe
27 Town near Boston
31 Another name
33 These are missing on a pilgarlic
35 Swiss canton
36 Hotel customer
37 Pother
38 Less exciting
40 Misdo
41 Buddy of TV
43 Came up
44 Mormon state: 1849
46 Move
47 Lowest temperature possible
52 Fortunetelling card
54 Galena and bauxite
55 Male heir
56 Of poetry
58 Greenish-blue
59 Superior
60 Guthrie
61 Deteriorate
62 Whiskers
63 Jumble
64 Apportion

DOWN

1 Maneuver by a Musketeer
2 Proprietor
3 Those who right wrongs
4 Initials in the news
5 Bridge expert
6 Honshu city
7 Plastic made from a resin
8 Break bread
9 Totalitarian places
10 Made level
11 Small secluded bay
12 City in southern France
13 Neither's partner
19 Word with circle or tube
21 Wall surface
24 Woeful expression
25 Type of atom
28 Fanciful musical composition
29 War god
30 Mud
31 Old
32 Entice
33 Must
34 Fruit drink
39 Apache State: Abbr.
42 Defeats
45 He brings home the bacon
46 Dictator's aides
48 River of France
49 Soviet range
50 Haul out of bed
51 Colonizer of New Mexico
52 Record for TV
53 Instrument, in Roma
56 Alehouse
57 Surface-to-air missile
58 Locale of the brachium

Solution to Previous Puzzle

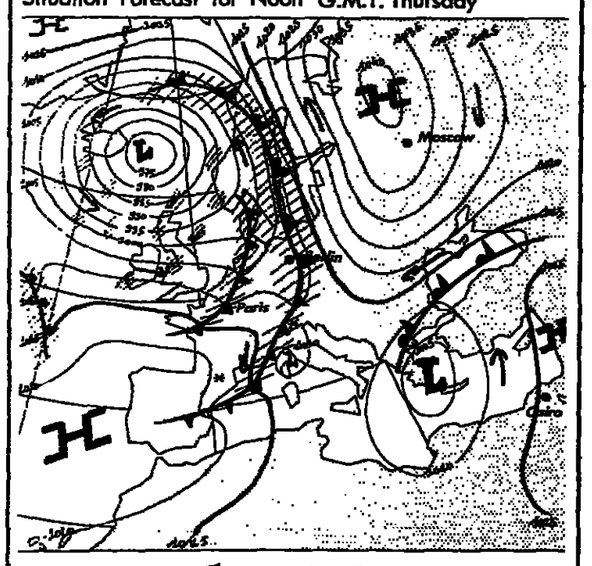
M	E	T	S			O	P	E	C		H	E	A	D
R	E	H	A	B		S	A	R	A		A	L	M	A
S	K	E	L	E	T	O	N	W	A	R	M	O	R	
A	S	P		W	I	L	T		N	U	T	S	I	N
		H	A	I	T	I		S	I	N	E			
A	V	A	N	T	I		D	E	U	T		G	P	A
S	O	N	I	C		A	I	D	A		T	H	A	I
W	I	T	C	H	E	S	C	A	L	D	R	O	N	S
A	L	O	E		M	I	E	N		E	I	S	E	N
Y	A	M		S	P	A	R		B	A	T	T	L	E
			T	H	E	N		B	O	D	E	S		
I	N	D	O	O	R		N	O	R	M		T	O	P
H	E	R	P	O	O	H	D	O	G	A	B	O	N	E
A	B	E	E		R	E	A	L		N	O	R	M	A
D	O	G	S		S	A	K	A		O	V	E	R	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Fair	MADRID	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Rain	MIAMI	27	81	Fair
ANKARA	21	70	Overcast	MILAN	12	54	Misty
ATHENS	21	70	Overcast	MONTREAL	5	41	Fair
BEIRUT	34	93	Fair	MOSCOW	−8	18	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Rain	MUNICH	8	46	Misty
BERLIN	2	36	Misty	NEW YORK	15	59	Fair
BRUSSELS	11	52	Rain	NICE	19	66	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	46	Overcast	OSLO	1	34	Overcast
BUDAPEST	6	43	Misty	PARIS	12	54	Rain
CASABLANCA	18	64	Fair	PRAGUE	7	45	Misty
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Rain	ROME	18	64	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Fair	SOFIA	15	59	Overcast
DUBLIN	11	52	Fair	STOCKHOLM	0	32	Snow
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy	TEHRAN	22	72	Fair
FLORENCE	15	59	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	34	93	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Foggy	TOKYO	18	64	Fair
GENEVA	11	52	Misty	TUNIS	19	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−4	25	Snow	VIENNA	6	43	Misty
HOUSTON	28	82	Fair	WARSAW	−1	30	Overcast
ISTANBUL	19	66	Overcast	WASHINGTON	15	59	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	7	45	Misty
LISBON	16	61	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	26	79	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Memories: Golden, Mint Condition; Medals: Bronze and Commercial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UPI) — Under pressure from the Postal Service, a Philadelphia firm has agreed to stop advertising that its gold-plated version of the John Wayne memorial medal is connected with the U.S. Mint and part of a "limited . . . first edition."

The company, American Treasury Mint, is affiliated with American Consumer Inc., which has been the subject of a number of similar actions by the Postal Service's Consumer Protection Division.

The latest complaint charged that the firm's advertising falsely represented that it was connected with the U.S. Mint, and that the medals to be furnished would be more valuable because they were part of a limited first edition.

The Postal Service also challenged the company's claim its medals would be delivered in "uncirculated . . . mint condition" and that the gold plating would add significantly to their value.

The firm said that it would avoid "any representation as to the 'skyrocketing' price of gold significantly increasing the value of the medal" and that all its future advertisements would specify that the base metal of the medal is bronze.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



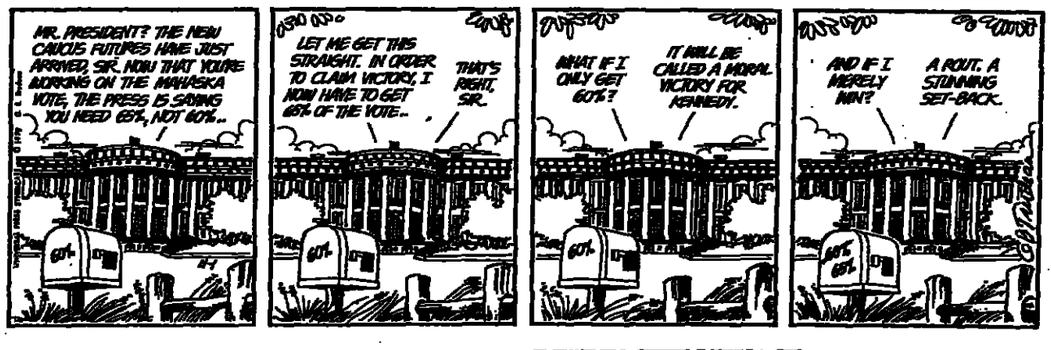
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UTOLC

GHUDO

ENCOAB

BITSUM



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A _____ _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PHOTO CLOVE HARROW FIESTA
Answer: What the absent-minded guy who was dining with the upper set forgot to take— HIS LOWERS, TOO

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DENNIS MITCHELL? SORRY, I DON'T KNOW HIM."

"YOU WOULDA SAID THE SAME THING IF YA KNEW WHAT SHE WAS CALLIN' ABOUT!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain".

BOOKS

HONOR, POWER, RICHES, FAME, AND THE LOVE OF WOMEN

By Ward Just. Henry Robbins/Dutton. 178 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by C.D.B. Bryan

NO one today is creating better short fiction about Washington's interests than Ward Just; he is one of the few authors who writes well about how men inside or never far outside of the U.S. capital think and work.

In "The Congressman Who Loved Flaubert and Other Washington Stories," Just's critically acclaimed previous collection, he wrote about crises in the lives of ambitious Washingtonians (a senator's wife has an affair with a newspaper journalist who is trying to destroy her husband's career; a Roman Catholic senator tries to decide the least politically damaging means of announcing a separation from his wife, etc.). Now, in his new collection, "Honor, Power, Riches, Fame, and the Love of Women," Just appears to be coming closer to an even deeper understanding of Washington, the relationships between grown men and women, and contemporary life itself. He sees that ambivalence and impulse, confrontation and negotiation have as much to do with what goes on between Washington and Moscow, among women and men, or in the course of lives, as do power and trust. As Just so clearly perceives, one must be sensitive to nuance in order to survive.

Political Career

In the opening novella, from which this collection takes its name, an upstate New York congressman, in line to become assistant majority leader of the House, visits the Georgetown apartment of the sculptor with whom he has been having an affair. He must now break off their relationship for the good of his political career. Before he can tell her, he learns she has just been offered an important gallery show in Paris.

" 'We'll be apart for longer than we ever have,' she said. 'Since this began. If you can't escape, and I suppose you can't. I suppose that isn't possible.' She stopped talking and looked at me. 'You won't, will you?'

"I ignored the verb. 'No,' I said."

In "Cease-fire," the surprisingly busy but touching closing novella, a middle-aged American lawyer is granted temporary leave from the United Nations cease-fire team on, one supposes, Cyprus. He stops over in Athens on his way to London where he is to meet his wife. In Athens, he meets and falls headlong into a totally unanticipated affair with a free-spirited, much younger woman, thereby violating the cease-fire in his marriage. While recovering in a Barcelona hospital from the accident that focused attention on his indiscretion, he is visited by one of his fellow negotiators and asks him whether his wife and the younger woman have met: "He said that they had. And what was the atmosphere of the meeting? He paused before replying. 'I would describe the atmosphere as correct.' "

I have mixed feelings about knowing biographical details of the authors I admire. On the one hand, I like knowing the background and "credentials" that enable an author to write so knowledgeably about certain experiences and places; on the other hand, I don't want details of a writer's personal life to intrude upon critical appreciation. I like knowing that Ward Just was born and raised in the Midwest where his collection's title story and his 1977 novel, "A Family Trust," are set; that he has been a journalist for 15 years. (A journalist and a newspaper reporter manque were the major characters of his 1974 novel "Stringer" and his 1975 novel "Nicholson at Large.") I like knowing that Just was a reporter for Newsweek; that he covered Washington, Cyprus and Barcelona, among other places, for The Washington Post; and that he spent 18 months for The Post reporting the political scene and the war in Vietnam until he was seriously wounded and brought home. Not surprisingly, three of the short stories in his new collection are set in Vietnam.

In "Dietz at War," a correspondent, despite having been seriously wounded, won't or can't leave Vietnam. In "Journal of a Plague Year," a female war correspondent does leave that country, but learns upon her return that "if anything leaves, it's forgotten, and if it returns, it has to begin again" because Vietnam has "no memory, no loyalties." In the third Vietnam story, "D.," a woman combat photographer succumbs in Vietnam to exhaustion and melancholia, and almost has an affair with the French doctor who treats her in a private hospital outside Saigon.

There is a strange haunting quality to each of these stories — as the light were bad. The men have exquisite senses of irony, of intuition, but they grapple with shadows and ghosts. They read Celine, or assemble "symptoms, [but] no causes," and are nearly always on the verge of perceiving what is really going on. The women, however, see everything clearly. They consequently make positive and absolute correct diagnoses of the illness surrounding them. Unlike the men, they are neither dislocated nor self-deceiving. And yet, when the men and women talk, they do not speak the same language — a characteristic that, in hindsight, one realizes was not uncommon whenever the subject was Vietnam.

Just's new collection contains one other short story. In "A Man at the Top of His Trade," a CIA insider man scrubs an operation, proposed by his best friend and fellow agent to bring out a third-level bureaucrat. When the woman the insider man is living with asks why, he replies that he canceled the operation because of "instinct informed by experience" and "experience informed by instinct." When the woman persists in trying to break through the man's detachment, he wonders what there is "about him that attracted unhappy women."

Wonderful Women

Ward Just's major male characters have always been journalists, the sort of political and governmental figures journalists deal with. He creates wonderful women — often a generation younger than the men. He writes subtly, has the knack for precise detail, and tends to concentrate upon the ambiguous feelings men have about their lovers, their women and their past in these changing times. He places his characters into confrontations that demand choices. His people hurt and get hurt; hearts break; and although there is surprisingly little blood, there are always ugly scars which do not fade.

This collection will withstand time very well. The Vietnam stories especially capture that war's disorienting effect. I know of no journalist who spent any sizable amount of time covering Vietnam who is not still a bit crazy as a result. Ward Just, through his writing, has been more successful than most at exorcising that experience.

C.D.B. Bryan is the author of "Friendly Fire" and the forthcoming "National Air and Space Museum." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

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Mumford Signs Contract for His Autobiography

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT) — Lewis Mumford, who celebrated his 84th birthday Oct. 19, and whose writings on architecture, literature and urban culture are read all over the world, has signed with Harper & Row for an autobiography, to be published in the fall of 1981.

If you have a vague feeling that you have read bits of Mumford's autobiography along the way, you are not far wrong. "There's been a whole series of biographies done in various ways," Mumford said from his home in upper New York state. He mentioned, as an example, "Green Memories," his account of the life of his son, Geddes, killed in World War II at the age of 19, as one that incorporated a great deal of the Mumford family life. Other of his books have contained autobiographical passages. But the new book is a formal biography and will start at the beginning.

The book is more than half-finished, and he hopes to complete it by the middle of next year.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal one would expect North-South to play a game in spades, no-trump or perhaps clubs. But South climbed to six clubs as shown, a typical sample of his optimism.

If the ace of hearts had been led, he would have had to play for the club queen to fall doubleton, and the gods would have smiled. But West led a spade, and the slam came home without taking advantage of the favorable club position.

South won in dummy, ruffed a low spade, and cashed the club ace. He then led to the diamond ace, and ruffed another low spade with the club king. Dummy's hearts were thrown on diamond winners, and the last trump was led from the closed hand.

West scored his club queen but that was the end. The heart ace was ruffed in dummy, the last trump was extracted, and dummy's spades scored the last three tricks. North-South tried to make four spades, and were defeated by the lead of the heart jack and heart continuation since the defense scored two trump tricks.

NORTH
♠AK7653
♡102
♢A
♣J932

WEST
♠Q108
♡AQ976
♢J86
♣Q10

EAST
♠J42
♡J8
♢109732
♣864

SOUTH (D)
♠9
♡K543
♢KQ54
♣AK75

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♣	Pass	2♢	Pass
3N.T.	Pass	4♣	Pass
4♢	Pass	4♠	Pass
4N.T.	Pass	5♣	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade eight.

Cy Young Award Won by Flanagan

By Joseph Durso

W YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT) — ball has opened its season of rs by giving Mike Flanagan of altimore Orioles the Cy Young rd as the outstanding pitcher in merican League.

anagan is a 27-year-old left- er from Manchester, N.H., and lection was no great surprise se he led the pitchers in both r leagues with 23 victories and nine defeats.

t he may have surprised some le with the landslide he ved in the annual poll of base- writers. He received 26 first- votes and 2 second-place on the 28 ballots cast. His ral shutout was spoiled by a f New York Yankee lefthan- Tommy John and Ron Gui- who each got 1 vote for first

was the fifth time in 11 years Baltimore pitcher had won or d the award, and the third ht time that a left-hander had it. The previous two winners Guidry and Sparky Lyle, both rs with the Yankees, but Flan- s election left little doubt that rioles had replaced the Yank- the top of the honors list and top of the American League.

I always look at this award as a thing," Flanagan said in Bal- e. "Maybe I was the best r, but I was also on the best It's a season I'll never forget. st the World Series, but I feel e rest of the town: not disap- ed. We played well all year. ave nothing to be ashamed

nagan conceded that he had wary about the award, which ned for the legendary pitcher the turn of the century. He ot picked for the all-star game summer, he said, "so I fugred ng can happen, and I pre- myself for the unexpected."

voting is conducted before yoffs on a point system, with nior writers in each of the 14 in the league casting ballots. are three places on each bal- st place is worth 5 points, sec- ace 3 and third place 1. When es were tallied, Flanagan was ly pitcher mentioned on all 28 ballots, and his total of 136 points swamped everybody else in this order:

John of the Yankees, who won 21 games and lost nine, finished second with 51 points. Then came Guidry, who won the award unanimously last year after pitching 25 victories, with 26 points. Fourth was Jim Kern, the relief pitcher for the Texas Rangers, with 25; fifth was Mike Marshall, the relief specialist for the Minnesota Twins, with 7, and sixth was Jerry Koosman of the Twins, formerly of the Mets, with 5. The only other pitchers mentioned were Dennis Eckersley of the Boston Red Sox and Auerlio Lopez of the Detroit Tigers, with a point apiece.

3 Good Years

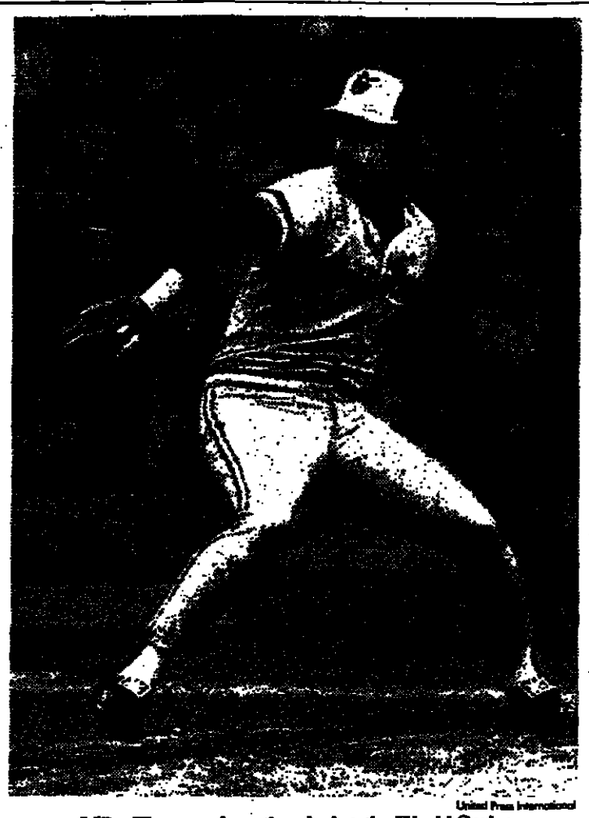
To reach this commanding position among his peers, Flanagan showed virtuoso skill and a tantalizing curveball for the third straight summer as a member of the Orioles. He started 38 games, completed 16, worked 265 innings, struck out 190 batters and finished with an earned-run average of 3.08, fourth best in the league. He also tied for the lead in shutouts, with five, and his strikeout total was exceeded only by Nolan Ryan of the California Angels and Guidry.

After doing all that in the regular season, Michael Kendall Flanagan then pitched a complete-game victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates in the opener of the World Series. He lost game No. 5 and faced only one batter in relief in game No. 7 while the Pirates were winning the championship from the Orioles.

Flanagan's main contribution to the Orioles, though, was his consistency. He made the starting rotation in 1977, and promptly won 15 games. Then he won 19 a year later. He became the No. 1 man on the staff this year while injuries were afflicting Jim Palmer, a three-time winner of the Cy Young Award. When the Orioles went barreling through the home stretch, Flanagan was winning 13 of his last 16 games for a team that turned 102 victories and ended the three-year pennant reign of the Yankees.

Flanagan, who attended the University of Massachusetts, is the son of Ed Flanagan, a one-time pitcher in the Red Sox system. He was the seventh choice of the Orioles in the amateur draft of June, 1973, and has worked only for them: four years in the minors three in the majors.

PREVIOUS WINNERS
American League
1978—Ron Guidry, New York
1977—Sparky Lyle, New York
1976—Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1975—Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1974—Catfish Hunter, Oakland
1973—Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1972—Gaylord Perry, Cleveland
1971—Vida Blue, Oakland
1970—Jim Perry, Minnesota
1969—Mike Cuellar, Baltimore
tie—Denny McLain, Detroit
1968—Denny McLain, Detroit
1967—Jim Lonborg, Boston
1964—Dean Chance, Los Angeles
1961—Whitey Ford, New York
1959—Early Wynn, Chicago
1958—Bob Turley, New York
NOTE: From 1956-1966 one selection was made from the American and National leagues.



United Press International
Mike Flanagan in action during the World Series.

rg Advances Tokyo Tennis

YO, Oct. 31 (UPI) — Bjorn ame from behind to beat Bill n, 2-6, 7-6, 6-1, today to ad- to the quarterfinals of the 80 World Super Tennis ionships.

was not in bad shape at all," org, who will play an exhibi- ith Australia's John Alexan- Canton, China, on Monday. lon played very well in the ."

my Connors defeated Peter 6-3, 6-0; Vitas Gerulaitis de- Tim Wilkison, 6-3, 6-1, and ullikson stopped Marty Ries- 1, 4-6, 6-2. The other quarter- ts are Yannick Noah, Vijay raj, Bob Lutz and John Sadri.

Many Players Seldom in on Consecutive Plays

Specialization: Growing NFL Trend

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT) — In pro football these days the teams seldom field the same 11 players on two consecutive plays. The comings and goings from the sidelines to the offensive or defensive huddles signal the age of specialization, which has never has been more prevalent in the National Football League.

In Monday night's game, won by Seattle from Atlanta, 31-28, the Falcon quarterback, Steve Bartkowski, threw a pass with 45 seconds remaining from the Seahawk 28-yard line into the end zone where his receivers, it seemed, were covered by tarpaulins. The play selection was abysmal and the pass was intercepted, in effect ending the game.

The Seahawks had their specialists on the field — six defensive backs — minimizing Bartkowski's chances to make the play work. Such circumstances are now common in every NFL game.

Ed Biles, defensive coordinator for the Houston Oilers, recently explained why. He said:

"There's no qustion that as we continue to develop more talented players that specialization becomes that much more important. I'm a firm believer in utilizing the individual talents of each player to specific plays and situations in a game.

"The offensive team is now using a certain type of back on running plays and then bringing in an extra tight end or wide receiver, plus a different back, in passing situations. The defensive club must make the appropriate switches to keep up with those offensive moves."

Matheson Was First

This trend in specialization began eight years ago at Miami with a Dolphin player who is still active, Bob Matheson. Bill Arnsparger, the defensive coach, sent Matheson into the game to play a combination linebacker-end role against passing situations, and he replaced a lineman. The defense was called 53 after Matheson's jersey number, not because of the three-man line.

Matheson had special qualities. A former middle linebacker at Cleveland, he had the size (6 feet 4 inches, 235 pounds) to take on the blocks of the larger offensive tackles, and he had the mobility and speed to blitz or cover running backs in pass patterns.

"It all began with down-and-yardage situations, pass-run probabilities or run-pass," said Don Shula, the Miami coach. "We've taken it a lot further, maybe to the point of no return. But I think it's a good thing because more players get to play more often."

Jim Trimble, the Giants' director of pro personnel, supports Shula's contention. "When everyone is playing," he said, "a coach has less of a problem selling the idea that they are all in this together, the team concept. And that's very important."

The most obvious specialization substitutions take place in predictable passing situations — on third down with long yardage needed.

Oilers' Method

This is what the Houston Oilers do, according to Biles.

"We take out two linebackers, usually Ted Washington and Gregg Bingham," he said, "and send in Jesse baker, our rookie end, and Willie Alexander, our fifth defensive back. The idea is to get a stronger, more aggressive pass rusher [Baker] into the lineup and also use Alexander [a nine-year veteran] for better pass coverage. The way football has advanced, it has become tougher and tougher to play an entire game with the same people. We want our players fresher and, hopefully, a little stronger during the late stages of each game."

Early in the 1970s George Allen at Washington came up with the nickel defense named after the use of a fifth defensive back in passing situations. This was not entirely original in that there was next to nothing in football that Allen had not exploited. He also was the first to go to the dime defense (six defensive backs), a practice not unusual now.

The Cowboys employed a bewildering set of offensive substitutions against the Steelers last Sunday, each down-and-yardage situation seeming to have a set of players particularly suitable to Coach Tom Landry's tastes. The specialists included Jay Saldi, who plays tight end and wide receiver, and Scott Laidlaw or Preston Pearson, spare running backs and good pass catchers. When they were sent in, out would come Billy Joe DuPree, the tight end, and the runners, Tony Dorsett and Robert Newhouse, but never in predictable variations.

Never Replaceable

The players who stay in the game regardless of the situation are the five offensive linemen, the quarterback and the defensive backs. They are the only ones who can claim indispensability.

When New England and Miami played 10 days ago, the opposing coaching staffs dueled with a dazzling array of specialization substitution. "It may seem crazy, but you never want to get caught with the wrong player in the game," Shula said.

Another play occasionally seen in the NFL is the delayed substitution, one coach not tipping his hand until the last possible second in an effort to gain an edge. In reply, a defensive replacement is made at full tilt.

"One of these days," Trimble said, "we'll be drafting people for their speed in getting from the sideline to the huddle and back."

13.8-Point Average

Bucks' Rebound Led by Meyers

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT) — Last September, Ann Meyers was the family member in the basketball spotlight. Now, however, it belongs to her brother, Dave, for his role in the turnabout of the Milwaukee Bucks.

While Ann Meyers, 24, became the first women to sign a National Basketball Association contract, with the Indiana Pacers, her brother awaited the start of the Milwaukee Bucks' training camp, after suffering a back injury that sidelined him last season.

Praise From Coach

Meyers apparently has recuperated from his ruptured disk. In nine games, eight of which the Bucks won after a season-opening loss to the Kansas City Kings, Meyers has played 245 minutes and is averaging 13.8 points a game.

Don Nelson, the Bucks' coach, credits Meyers and the play of Junior Bridgeman for Milwaukee's fast start. The Bucks finished with a 38-44 won-lost record last season and missed the playoffs.

Nelson said that Meyers was valuable to the Bucks' fast break and added: "We didn't have a good running game without Dave. Defensively, he is one of the better forwards in the league."

Nelson spent 11 of his 14 pro seasons with Boston, where the sixth man was a valuable part of the Celtics' success. The sixth man is an integral part of his coaching philosophy.

Bridgeman, who is playing that role, is among the league's top 20 scorers, with a 21-point average.

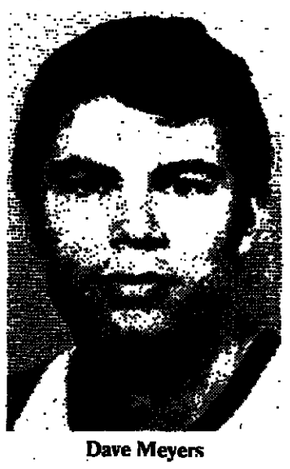
"Junior is playing as well as I have seen him play," Nelson said. "We put a great emphasis on the sixth man, an outgrowth of my playing days. No other team in the league ever put so much emphasis on the sixth man as the Celtics did, and now we're doing it.

"We're playing good, but we have been lucky with our schedule and that some of the teams we played had key players hurt. We'll know more about what we're made of next week, when we meet the heavy irons, Seattle, Los Angeles, Portland and Philadelphia."

The Detroit Pistons, meanwhile, waived the 6-foot-9-inch John Shumate, who missed last season with a pulmonary embolism. This week they reactivated Earl Evans, a 6-7 rookie, who had been on the injured-reserve list. "We just had five big forward-centers," said Tom Wilson, the director of administrative operations. "We needed the flexibility. We talked around the league, but there wasn't much interest in John, maybe because of his big contract. I'm pretty sure he'll hook up, probably after he clears waivers"

Michael Richardson of the Knicks was named the NBA player of the week. In three games last week, the 6-5 Richardson scored 51 points, grabbed 26 rebounds, had 26 assists and made 11 steals.

The New Jersey Nets again have failed to pursue an announced protested game. They had said the Knicks and Atlanta Hawks games would be protested but failed to send the necessary $1,500 fees to the league office. Both times the calls that Coach Kevin Loughery of the Nets had disputed turned out to be judgment calls, which are not subject to protest.



Dave Meyers

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	8	0	1.000	—
Boston	6	2	.750	2
New York	5	5	.500	4
Washington	2	5	.286	5½
New Jersey	2	6	.250	6

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	5	3	.625	—
Atlanta	5	5	.500	1
Detroit	4	5	.444	1½
Indiana	4	6	.400	2
Cleveland	3	7	.300	3
Houston	2	6	.250	3

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	8	1	.889	—
Kansas City	4	5	.444	4
Chicago	3	8	.273	6
Utah	2	6	.250	5½
Denver	2	7	.222	6

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	9	1	.900	—
Los Angeles	7	3	.778	1½
Phoenix	7	4	.636	2½
Golden State	4	5	.444	4½
Seattle	4	5	.444	4½
San Diego	4	6	.400	5

Tuesday's Results

Cleveland 124, Houston 112 (R. Smith 30, Russell 24; Murphy 21, Tomjanovich 18, Malone 18).

Los Angeles 111, Chicago 105 (E. Johnson 24, Abdul-Jabbar 18, Nixon 18; Sobers 24, May 16).

Denver 121, New York 112 (Issel 32, Thompson 28; Cartwright 32, Knight 26).

Phoenix 142, San Antonio 109 (Robinson 22, Davis 18; Gervin 18, Silas 3).

Doby Quits White Sox

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (UPI) — Larry Doby has resigned as the Chicago White Sox batting instructor, team officials announced. Doby, who had been with the Sox since 1977 as coach, manager and instructor, said he felt he should be a uniformed coach.

College Polls

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' top 20 college football ratings, with first-place votes and won-lost records in parentheses (eighth week):

Team	Points
1. Alabama (33) (7-0)	603
2. Nebraska (6) (7-0)	560
3. Ohio State (8-0)	509
4. Houston (1) (7-0)	502
5. Southern Cal (1) (7-0-1)	469
6. Florida State (7-0)	397
7. Oklahoma (6-1)	344
8. Texas (5-1)	312
9. Arkansas (6-1)	266
10. Michigan (7-1)	212
11. Brigham Young (7-0)	188
12. Pittsburgh (6-1)	147
13. Notre Dame (5-2)	93
14. Wake Forest (7-1)	85
15. Washington (6-2)	54
16. Purdue (6-2)	36
17. North Carolina (5-1-1)	28
18. Baylor (6-2)	25
19. Penn State (5-2)	24
20. LSU (4-3)	11

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP) — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll with first-place votes in parentheses, records and total points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

1. Alabama (46)	7-0-0	1,235
2. Nebraska (7)	7-0-0	1,176
3. Southern California (4)	7-0-1	1,083
4. Houston (1)	7-0-0	1,058
5. Ohio State (5)	8-0-0	1,052
6. Florida State	7-0-0	900
7. Oklahoma	6-1-0	877
8. Texas	5-1-0	811
9. Arkansas	6-1-0	775
10. Michigan	7-1-0	762
11. Brigham Young	7-0-0	653
12. Pittsburgh	6-1-0	546
13. Notre Dame	5-2-0	472
14. Wake Forest	7-1-0	468
15. Purdue	6-2-0	301
16. Washington	6-2-0	259
17. Tennessee	4-2-0	177
18. North Carolina	5-1-1	140
19. Penn State	5-2-0	126
20. Auburn	5-2-0	92

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League

CHICAGO CUBS—Signed Lynn McGlothen, pitcher, to a three-year contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Released Steve Odom, kick returner. Added John Anderson, linebacker, to the roster.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Released Al Chandler, tight end. Signed James Ramey, defensive end.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

QUEBEC NORDIQUES—Sent Francois Lacombe, defenseman, to Syracuse of the American Hockey League.

ST. LOUIS BLUES—Recalled Rick Bowness, right wing, from Salt Lake City of the Central Hockey League.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	6	7	1	13	40	31
Atlanta	5	4	1	11	36	30
NY Rangers	4	4	1	9	41	33
NY Islanders	4	3	1	9	28	23
Washington	3	6	1	7	36	46

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	4	3	2	10	30	26
St. Louis	3	4	3	9	26	33
Chicago	3	4	2	8	22	27
Winnipeg	3	5	1	7	16	29
Edmonton	1	5	4	6	33	47
Colorado	1	6	2	4	21	31

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	6	2	2	14	41	32
Los Angeles	5	3	2	12	30	46
Pittsburgh	3	4	1	7	31	33
Hartford	1	4	4	6	20	28
Detroit	2	4	2	6	26	26

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	6	3	1	13	37	28
Boston	5	2	2	12	33	25
Minnesota	5	2	1	11	25	24
Toronto	4	4	1	9	29	30
Quebec	3	4	1	7	22	25

Tuesday's Results

Atlanta 3, Colorado 1 (Nilsson 2 (8), MacMillan (1); Berry (8)).

St. Louis 2, Edmonton 1 (Babych (6), Laurance (1); Chipperfield (1)).

Boston 4, Los Angeles 4 (Schmautz (7), Smith (1), Middleton (3), Marcotte (1); Dionne (10), Hopkins (1), Goldup (1), Jensen (3)).

Montreal 2, Washington 2 (Gainey (3), Houle (3); Lehtonen (2), Roussel (2)).

Martin Rejects Help From Steinbrenner

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 — Billy Martin, fired on Sunday for the second time as the manager of the New York Yankees, said in a statement issued yesterday by his agent that he wants George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees, to stay out of his life. And he vowed to return to baseball.

"I have read and heard a lot of things about myself in the past several days that are untrue, which have hurt me very much," the statement said.

"I'm in touch with the offices of the commissioner of baseball and the American League and, at my request, will be meeting with them to discuss each and every statement and circumstance leading up to and following my firing. I have nothing to hide.

"I do not want or need any more of George Steinbrenner's so-called help. He should be not allowed to run my life any more or interfere with my future in baseball. I will always love baseball and I want the fans to know I will be back."

Martin, 51, was fired following last Tuesday's incident at a hotel in Bloomington, Minn., where Martin allegedly hit Joseph Cooper, a 52-year-old salesman after the two got into an argument in the hotel lounge.

A source close to Steinbrenner had been quoted as saying: "George is worried about Martin getting involved in more serious incidents."

The source quoted Steinbrenner as saying: "I don't want that to happen to Billy, his family, to the Yankees or to baseball."

'Sucker Punch'

Cooper, reached at his home in Lincolnshire, Ill., said yesterday that Martin goaded him into a fight with a $500 bet and then decked him with a "sucker punch."

"I made the remark that I thought Dick Williams [manager of the Montreal Expos] was a good choice for manager of the year and that I thought Earl Weaver [manager of the Baltimore Orioles] did a good job, too," Cooper said. "He then said that both were asses and that I was an ass for saying it. Then he told me he'd like to go outside and he'd knock me on my ass. Then he asked me what I did. I told him I sold marshmallows, which he thought was rather funny."

Cooper said that bar patrons kept coming up during the next 15-20 minutes to ask Martin for his autograph, but that Martin kept pressing for a fight. "He called me Joe Marshmallow but I really sort of avoided it for a while," Cooper said. "But everyone's got a certain amount of pride and you can only take so much. He put five $100 bills on the bar and said that for my one penny he could knock me on my ass. Finally I put the penny on the stack of bills."

Cooper said he followed Martin into a lobby and suddenly found himself on the floor. "He turned very abruptly and punched me in the mouth," Cooper said.

Taiwan Protests IOC Ruling on Flag and Name

TAIPEI, Oct. 31 (AP) — The Chinese Olympic Committee on Taiwan has decided to lodge a protest with the International Olympic Committee against a resolution calling on Taiwan to use a new flag, anthem and name, a committee official said today.

The decision was made yesterday following an impromptu meeting by all members of the committee, the official said.

The Taiwan committee's statement said: "As a recognized International Olympic Committee member state, we have the right to demand an equal treatment, and hope all IOC members will uphold the justice to veto the executive board's resolution which violates and contradicts the committee's charter.

"At its convention in Montevideo, Uruguay, the IOC, based on the spirit of equity and fairness, had passed a resolution to recognize two national Olympic committees in China. However, the executive board unilaterally put pressure to demand us to change our flag, anthem and name. This indicates its prejudice and discrimination against us."

Big 10 Chief Studies Broken Rule

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP) — Commissioner Wayne Duke of the Big Ten agreed yesterday that a rule was violated in last Saturday's Indiana-Michigan game, attributing it to an error in judgment by the official.

The rule in question states that "a runner may hand or pass the ball backward at any time except to throw the ball intentionally out of bounds to conserve time."

The game was tied with six seconds to play when Lawrence Reid of Michigan took a swing pass from John Wangler and then hurled it out of bounds to stop the clock. On the next play, Wangler threw a 45-yard touchdown pass to Anthony Carter, giving Michigan a 27-21 victory.

Duke said that the Big Ten had received no formal protest from Indiana Coach Lee Corso. "The conference office is following the normal procedure involved with any official's decision in question," Duke said. "The crew chief has been contacted for the specifics of the play.

Duke said that nothing could or would be done about the outcome.



Praise for Sportswriters

Ken Norton Deals a Welcome Blow

By Red Smith

EW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT) — Ken Norton was New York on an extraordinary mission. The n purpose of his visit, he told a dozen or so rtswriters at a luncheon, was to thank individual mbers of the press who, he felt, had treated him ly in their coverage of his fights when he was ning and losing a version of the heavyweight mpionship of the world. His listeners weren't rely struck dumb, but this wasn't the sort of exience they have every day around professional rts.

You say you've always had fair treatment here," nebody said. "How about the judges in Yankee dium?"

You've got a point," Norton said. Three years he outpointed Muhammad Ali in the stadium the judges gave Ali the decision and what ked like permanent possession of the champion- . Off-duty cops demonstrated outside the gates t night while pickpockets, muggers and other in- sting characters made merry inside the ball k.

You're the only guy that ever got me rolled," I a man whose wallet was lifted in the crowd.

I got rolled, too," Ken said. He grinned ruefully, t spoke seriously. "I never was the same fighter r that," he said. "I never trained so hard again, er could put the same feeling into it. I was at my t that night, in the best shape I ever was. Afterd, even with the title at stake, I never had the e drive. When you don't have it here . . ." he ped his bosom.

Three for Three?

The stadium engagement was Norton's third tch with Ali, who had lost the championship to Frazier and won it back from George Foreman. their first meeting, when Ali was between titles, n broke Ali's jaw and gave him a whipping. In r second, also a nontitle match, Ali got a 12- nd decision hotly disputed by some at ringside. ere are experienced observers who feel strongly t Norton beat Ali three for three.

Last year Leon Spinks borrowed the champion- p from Ali, returning it seven months later. Nor- l had been promised first crack at the Spinks-Ali tner and when he was bypassed in favor of the natch, the World Boxing Council withdrew rec- nition from Spinks and knighted Norton after a cision over Jimmy Young. Larry Holmes then pointed Norton for the WBC title, Ali an- nced another retirement and John Tate survived elimination tournament for his World Boxing sociation title. Meanwhile, Norton retired follow- g the death of his manager, Bob Biron.

Watching Tate and Gerrie Coetzee," Norton asked, "were you tempted to come out of retire- nt?"

No," he said. "If I was three years younger, two rs, one . . ." There was some joshing about his , which is 34 in the record books. "I had a birth- y," he said, "so I'm 35." A bit later he said, Thirty-four, 35 — that's close enough."

Watching on television, Norton thought Tate and



Ken Norton

Coetzee left a lot to be desired but he believes Tate is improving.

"I'll bet Ali fights again," he said. "He saw those guys. He won't be able to resist it."

"What does Ali weigh now?"

"About 260, I hear."

"He'd find it tough to get in shape."

"You couldn't convince him of that," Ken said. "Ali has talent. He did good for boxing, and good for himself."

Norton has played in two movies, "Mandingo" and "Drum." He is studying dramatics with an actor and speech with the cantor in a Los Angeles synagogue. "Hear me project?" he said, speaking from the solar plexus. He has done guest shots on many TV shows, does fight commentary for the National Broadcasting Co. and will help cover boxing for the network at the Moscow Olympics next year.

His agent, Jack Cohen, handed around a promotional folder announcing that Norton was now devoting full time to "commercials, merchandising, endorsements, appearances, sales conventions, acting, sports commentary." Cohen said Norton had real estate and other investments worth more than $1 million.

Ken left the ring with a record of 40 victories, 33 by knockout, six defeats and one draw. His last bout, with Scott LeDoux, produced the draw.

"Reason enough for retiring," a critic said.

"I was blind for a while and that scared me," Norton said. "LeDoux accidentally thumbed me in the left eye. Boxing was very good to me and I was lucky. I didn't want to get hurt. In that business it's just a matter of time."

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Adolph the Sadist Who Cancels Policies

WASHINGTON — The beauty of computers, so the advertisements tell us, is that they make life easier for all of us. Don't you believe it.

I have been corresponding with two computers who work for my insurance firm — the company that advertises on television during football games and shows a man's house being blown down and five seconds later the agent from the company building him a new one.



Buchwald

These two computers whom I've dubbed Adolph and Dave are as different as day and night. If you were captured, Adolph would be the one who hit you over the head with a truncheon, and Dave would be the one who offered you a cigarette.

Adolph is one mean computer. He wants to cancel my automobile insurance. He's really mad at me and I figured out why. I've never put in a claim for an accident, and therefore he has no legitimate reason to take me off the books. He's just waiting for one minor incident, even a crushed fender, and he'll push me out the window.

* * *

Every month I get a nasty letter from Adolph wanting to know how many people are driving my car, what ages they are and whether I've committed adultery in the last six months. He also wants to know how much money I make, if I go to discos and how many times I clean my ashtrays.

I answer every question dutifully because I know he's just waiting for me to make one slip.

Every time I send in the form Adolph pretends he didn't get it and sends me another one, which says in caps on the top: "YOU HAVE 10 DAYS TO COMPLETE THIS FOR OUR RECORDS OR YOUR POLICY WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY CANCELED."

I've never been late with a form and I know this burns Adolph up. Once he sent me a letter saying that there had been too many accidents in my area and although I hadn't had one, they were thinking of canceling my policy anyway.

* * *

Once someone crashed into the back of my wife's car and she said we ought to notify the insurance company.

"Are you crazy?" I yelled. "That's exactly what Adolph would like. He's been waiting years to get us. One call from me and he'll hit the cancellation letter button just like that? No one will ever give us auto insurance again."

"Who is Adolph?" my wife wanted to know.

"He's a Nazi computer who escaped to Argentina at the end of the war. Then he was shipped to the United States under another name and got a job spitting out threatening letters to poor helpless people like us. He's responsible for the deaths of more auto insurance policies than any computer in the country."

"Why do we pay premiums if we can't collect when we have an accident?" she asked.

"Because if we don't pay our premiums Adolph will put our names in another computer and we'll never be able to get credit again. I'll pay to fix your car but I don't want you to report it to the police. Adolph is plugged into every accident division in the United States."

* * *

While Adolph is writing his sadistic letters to me, Dave keeps urging me to buy more insurance from the company. He sends me pictures of houses burning to the ground, thieves breaking into windows, and widows with children whose husbands failed to take out life insurance. Dave wants me to know the company cares about my welfare, my family and my possessions. He even worries about my kid's education and my retirement plan. Dave has a toll-free number that I can call to get further information. He's all heart. The only thing I can't understand is how he can stand to work in the same office with someone like Adolph.

Gay Talese and America's Sex Life

By Tom Zito

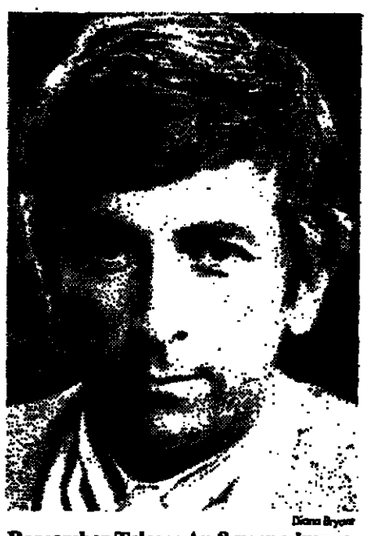
NEW YORK (WP) — Tuesday night in Gay Talese's New York living room. The Tube is casting its phosphorescent glow. Talese is in a chair, watching a game, his right hand resting on the side of his face.

His feet are up on the coffee table, the old gray pants riding up to the calf, showing plenty of the white socks under the brown slippers. For the evening he is Middle America glued to almighty common denominator of culture, looking not at all like the sort of man who recently sold the movie rights to his sixth book for a record-shattering $2.5 million.

If his tales form a latter-day Decameron, the saga of his new book seems starkly at odds with his painstaking method of gathering detail. It would be uncharacteristic for him to sing praises to hot millions.

A curious literary world has waited an excessively long time for the publication of "Thy Neighbor's Wife," a 600-page narrative of real characters with real names whose relationships suggest that middle-class American morality is indeed in upheaval. There are four central figures: an insurance executive and his mistress, and an aerospace engineer who left his job and started the sex club Sandstone with his wife. Along the way their destinies become intertwined with Hugh Hefner and countless other peripheral characters in search of sexual freedom. The book even flashes back to a mid-19th-century religious group that literally heeded the biblical advice "love thy neighbor."

For eight years gossip columnists have titillated the public with reports of Talese's own sexual exploits in the course of his research. In 1975 Esquire printed the book's opening chapter about two of the peripheral characters: pinup girl Diane Webber and a Chicago man who fantasized about her, and the way their sense of morality changed as they became more involved in their own sexuality.



Diane Bryant

Researcher Talese: An 8-year odyssey.

Four years later, Talese's public has finally been fed another morsel. This time it's a chapter about Hugh Hefner's journey into sexual fantasy, published in the November issue of Esquire. There flanked by two of Hefner's bunnies whispering seductively into his ear, is Gay Talese staring out at the world, looking like a man who has seen it all.

He is not at all embarrassed by the cover, he says.

"Who should they put on it?" he asks. "A picture of Ryan O'Neal? Why not me or Tom Wolfe? I don't mind selling my writing. I believe in it. Fifteen years ago I was getting $500 from Esquire for a piece. Now they pay me $25,000. I think that's good for all writers. It's something to strive for. The better your writing gets, the more you should be paid. Look, I spent eight years of my life on this."

Back in 1971, Talese was walking home with his wife when he spied a red neon sign that proclaimed: LIVE NUDE MODELS.

"I couldn't believe," he says, "that it was so out in the open."

He was a reporter, an infinitely curious guy who had once walked up to Mafioso Joe Bonanno in a courtroom corridor. He convinced Bonanno that it was okay to talk to reporters and get things out in the open. That contact developed into a book, "Honor Thy Father."

Talese thought it would be fascinating to get people to bring sex out into the open. That one evening of tawdry titillation made him realize how radically middle-class morality had changed since he was a boy growing up in Ocean City, N.J., during World War II.

That began an odyssey for Gay Talese, camping out at nudist colonies and attending orgies and living at Hefner's Playboy Mansion and even running a massage parlor one block from the office where his wife, Nan, worked as a book editor.

"It was a very odd feeling," he says. "I could stare out my window and almost see into Nan's office. We discussed swinging and she said no. We went to a nudist colony once, and we had fun, but she really felt that as someone related to one she had no role being there. This was really my work. I was finding things out about myself. I never felt bad about it. I just became more and more convinced that the family has changed in America since World War II.

"My own two daughters are so much more free than I was at their age. They see Playboy around the house. They see Vogue. Some women complain about magazines like Hustler, but those magazines are really very clinical. They should be talking about Helmut Newton's pictures in Vogue. When I was growing up, Vogue would have been considered pornography. And now there are 700,000 hardback copies of 'The Joy of Sex' sitting on the coffee tables of America."

Not on Talese's, however. His feet are still up there, and he's much more relaxed.

"I was sitting on this same couch two weeks ago," he says, "watching the Shavers-Holmes fight right here on ABC. And I'm saying to myself: violence. People are watching violence on ABC. Suppose you had a scene on ABC from 'Oh Calcutta!' — two nude dancers circling each other. The lights of their switchboard would have been going, because people think that sex is something completely private. I was thinking about something Gershon Legman wrote: Murder is a crime; describing it is not. Sex is not a crime; describing it is. I hope this book will help change that.

"There's a scene in the book that is real, but it's beyond anything I read in fiction. A man sees for the first time another couple making love. He's amazed that he can witness something like this publicly and still be able to marvel at how beautiful it is. And then he realizes that it's his wife. They'd gone to a lodge in California on Big Bear Lake. I'm not going to tell you more about it, except that everyone who's read it says it makes them rethink their concepts of love and sex and jealousy.

"I still can't believe that United Artists paid 2½ million bucks for this. I can understand the appeal of a book that uses real names, but I can't see why that's necessary for a movie. But the characters did sign releases allowing their names to be used in the film. I suppose that's why they were willing to pay so much. These people do come across as characters, and the book is dominated by scenes. It's something like 'Honor Thy Father.' That was a narrative story about a family that happened to be in the Mafia. It certainly wasn't a view of the Justice Department's sense of legality.

"I'll be interested to see how people react to me after this book comes out. In 1972 I was doing a tour to promote 'Honor Thy Father.' I was on Merv Griffin and Johnny Carson, and I'd go into massage parlors in the afternoon and people would say, 'I've seen you somewhere. Ah, I guess it was at another massage parlor.' They had to deny. They couldn't let themselves believe that a public figure would be in there."

He says he's toyed with the idea of doing his next book on the Yankees, even writing two pieces on the team for his ex-employer, The New York Times.

"Not big enough," he says. "At 47 it's gotta be really big. Can I put this much energy into more research? Am I still good enough for nonfiction? If not, I have to write a novel, and frankly, that's much easier than nonfiction."

PEOPLE: *Dobrynin Gets New Job: Dean of D.C. Diplomats*

Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States since 1962, has become the dean of Washington's 139-member diplomatic corps. He replaces **Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa**, who ceased being the Nicaraguan ambassador on July 17, the day his brother-in-law, **Anastasio Somoza**, was ousted as president. As dean of the corps, Dobrynin is supposed to do what Sevilla Sacasa delighted in doing: attend hundreds of receptions every year, act as spokesman for his diplomatic colleagues and — as the Nicaraguan seldom failed to do — bid farewell to and welcome the president of the United States at Andrews Air Force Base every time he leaves on or returns from a foreign trip.

* * *

Warren Beatty and **Diane Keaton** aren't exactly off to a flying start in the filming of their new movie, "The John Reed and Louise Bryant Story." No sooner had the cameras rolled in Helsinki than an armored car used in one scene went out of control and plowed into a crowd of extras — sending three to the hospital. Beatty has hired 2,000 extras for the picture, which is all about the American revolutionary **John Reed**, who is buried in the Kremlin.

* * *

Three German members of the Graf Zeppelin crew have returned to the place where their lighter-than-air craft landed 50 years ago after a round-the-world flight. The U.S. Naval Air Technical Training Center at Lakehurst, N.J., hosted a tribute for **Ernst Fischbach**, then a 16-year-old steward; **Josef Braun**, chief airship engineer; **Oskar Roech**, an engine mechanic, and **Isa von Brandenstein-Zeppelin**, granddaughter of Count **Ferdinand von Zeppelin**, inventor and builder of the rigid airships. The Graf Zeppelin took off from the Lakehurst Naval Air Station on Aug. 7, 1929, flew around the globe, and finally landed there on Aug. 29. The Zeppelin era ended when a sister ship, the Hindenburg, was destroyed by fire it approached the Lakehurst mooring mast on May 6, 1937, killing 36 persons.

* * *

Opera and concert singer **Montserrat Caballe** has entered a Barcelona hospital for treatment of phlebitis, an inflammation of the veins of the legs. But attending doctors said her condition was not serious. The singer canceled some performances in San Francisco, and doctors said she might be sidelined for a month . . . Two musicians of the Berlin Philharmonic Orches were flown to Zurich after being severely injured in an accident at J king airport. Oboist **Lothar Ko** 45, and cellist **Alexander Wed** 40, fell from the top of the gangw on disembarking from the pla that brought the orchestra to Peki on Saturday. The Chinese ne agency said that after 48 memb of the orchestra had left the pla the steel platform at the top of steps began to give way and the musicians fell through the g Koch broke a kneecap, three t and has a suspected rib fractu Wedow suffered fractures of b heels and broken vertebrae.

* * *

Prince Andrew, 19-year-old son **Queen Elizabeth II**, has landed hot water, along with dozens other junior naval officers, for legedly behaving like "drunk louts." Retired Army Lt. Col. F Greenlees complained of "loud behavior" by students at Dartmou Royal Naval College during a be smuggling race between Dartmou and the Royal Navy Engineeri College at Plymouth. The n teams had to smuggle 50 "firkin — small barrels — of beer into t village of Milton Combe, ne Plymouth. Greenlees, a local co cillor, said that the students set illegal roadblocks, searched c and frightened elderly peop Greenlees said some of the you pranksters "clearly had too much drink." He did not claim that A drew was one of these. The pra took place on Andrew's first we end furlough from Dartmou where he is a midshipman. After investigation, the Navy said only substantiated complaint one of trespassing by "four of lads." There was no question anyone being drunk, a spokesm said.

* * *

A five-member British expedit has abandoned its attempt to cl Mount Everest, the world's high peak. The Nepal Ministry of To ism said **Doug Scott**, an exp enced Everest climber, led the sault on the 29,028-foot-high mo tain. **George Wattenbourg**, a Fre mountain guide, said the te stopped because of the extreme c and lack of time before weat conditions would make it nearly possible to reach the summit and turn safely.

—SAMUEL JUSTE

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